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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Reveal 'Inside Story' of the Motor Strikes

(Story on Page 3)

History Will Mark Rule of Pope Pius XI

POPE PIUS XI, the 261st successor in the Chair of St. Peter, has had a pontificate that has been marked by historic events.

His negotiations with Italy resulted in the settlement of the 59 year old "Roman question." By the signing of the Lateran treaties, on February 11, 1929, the pope ceased to be the "prisoner of the Vatican" and on July 25, of that year, Pius officially emerged from St. Peter's to impart his benediction to crowds in the public square. In addition to the negotiation with the Italian government, the pontiff concluded concordats with several modern nations.

An editorial appreciation of the place in the history of social justice occupied by Pope Pius XI, from the pen of Father Coughlin, appears on Page 2 of today's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

While there were 23 encyclicals, none received wider recognition and distribution than "Quadragesimo Anno," which reaffirmed the great pronouncements of an illustrious predecessor, Leo XIII, on "The Condition of Labor." The first of the pontiffs to condemn the anti-Christ of Communism, Pius XI brought specific indictments against those abuses of modern capitalism which are the causes of Communism. "Christ the King," Christian Marriage, Education, and Christian Unity were others of the outstanding and profound encyclicals of his reign.

While busy with these very practical, not to say political, matters of his administration, a whole calendar of canonizations and beatifications also mark his pontificate. Notable among the saints to be canonized in his reign has been St. Therese of the Child Jesus and the Holy Face, the "Little Flower of Lisieux."

Born of peasant stock in the Lombard town of Desio, in northern Italy, on May 31, 1857, Achille Ratti was ordained to the priesthood on December 20, 1879. After receiving three ecclesiastical degrees in 1882 and teaching in the diocese of Milan, Father Ratti was appointed doctor of the Ambrosian Library in Milan, where he also became prefect in 1907. In 1907, also, he was made a monsignor and in 1914 became prefect of the Vatican library and canon of St. Peter's.

Pope Benedict XV appointed him apostolic visitor to aid in reorganizing the republic of Poland in 1918, and later named him papal nuncio to Poland. He was consecrated archbishop of Lepanto. In 1921 he was made archbishop of Milan and created a cardinal.

Following the death of Pope Benedict XV, on January 22, 1922, Achille Ratti was elected pope, February 6.

His Holiness, Pope Pius XI

John Lewis Turns Turtle on Red Stand

In 1923 He Opposed Communists' Efforts to Split A. F. L.

By the Labor Editor

In 1923 John L. Lewis, then president of the United Mine Workers of America, vigorously opposed the plan of the Communists of Moscow and their representatives in the United States to split the American Federation of Labor by organizing the workers of America into industrial unions.

John L. Lewis has turned turtle. In 1936 he was still president of the United Mine Workers of America, and, as chairman of the C. I. O., composed of 12 large international unions of the American Federation of Labor (A. F. L.), Mr. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization is composed in large part of the very persons in charge of the Communist movement opposed by him in 1923.

Mr. John Brophy, one of the leaders in the movement in 1923, is now in charge of Mr. Lewis's Committee (C. I. O.).

The full attempt by the Communists to seize the American labor movement is published in a document prepared by the United Mine Workers of America and presented by Mr. Lodge on January 3, 1924. This document, now resurrected, will form the foundation of a story to appear in next issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. In 1924 the United Mine Workers of America were opposed to the Communists with all their works and pomps, as was John Lewis, their president.

Can the same thing be said today in January, 1937?

Pope Pius XI -- His Place in the History of Social Justice

By Father Coughlin

PIUS XI, the 261st pope in that long line of prelates whose spiritual dynasty has witnessed the birth and decline of every European government, bore the secular name of Achille Ratti. He will be remembered as the first of the successors of Peter to combat openly the anti-Christ of Communism.

On this occasion of his mortal illness, permit me to rehearse for you the salient features which form the background of Communism and the instructions offered by Pius for combating it.

Probably there was no single decade throughout the first seventeen centuries of Christianity that did not produce at least one minor materialist whose views on life, on morals and religion in general were not in open conflict with the fundamental teachings of the Church. At the birth of the modern era — about the 18th century — the name of Voltaire gained much prominence. He proposed a species of materialism known as rationalism. I mean that he not only ridiculed faith, but that he taught that reason alone without the aid of divine revelation was sufficient to work out the destiny of man. To him the test tube was more potent than the Bible; the laboratory more efficient than the pulpit; and the market place more cultured than the monastery.

Following this preachment of rationalism there came Immanuel Kant. With superb logic he raised to the dignity of a philosophical system the teachings of Voltaire and of the lesser lights who had preceded him.

"If there is no such thing as religious faith; if progress, morality and culture depend upon reason alone; and if this reason is unable to prove with mathematical certainty the existence of God, of heaven, of hell and of all those things which faith alone can certify to us with out any danger of contradiction, then it follows that, as far as the human mind is concerned, such realities as God and the Blessed Trinity have no real existence except in the mind."

With more or less accuracy the above quotation opens for us the door through which Kant passed in arriving at the home of his idealism. It helps us to understand his rationalistic propaganda which he expounded in the following words: "Nothing outside the mind has a real existence."

Let it be clearly appreciated that Kant did not unleash his teachings with lightning suddenness upon the world. He is likened rather to an erupting Vesuvius whose rumblings of destruction were heard even centuries before his time within the bosom of the Church itself. Witness the errors of Humanism which characterized the time of Leo X. Witness the decay of morals in the days of Alexander VI. Witness the revolution launched by Martin Luther who first enunciated that "Faith alone is necessary for salvation."

It was this same unfaithful priest who depreciated the value of good works which exist outside the mind and taught his followers the succulent immorality that even though a man lies, steals, fornicates or murders, it matters little as long as he **believes** in truth, in honesty and in purity. "Pecca fortiter, sed crede fortius!" (Sin strongly, but believe more strongly!") This was the advice which the Augustinian monk retailed to his followers in face of the Biblical contradiction of his views to the effect that "faith without good works is dead."

Following the revolution led by Martin Luther came the Council of Trent to re-define, for the benefit of both clergy and laity, the ancient truths preached and taught by Jesus Christ and upheld by the Fathers of the Church throughout the days of Roman persecution. Nevertheless, while divorce had been plainly condemned as an absolute immorality by Christ and by the Church for sixteen centuries, Protestantism tolerated divorce. While usury had been excoriated by Christ Who drove the money changers from the temple, and later on, by Pius II who condemned it, as did Julius II, Innocent X, Leo XIII and many councils of the Church, nevertheless, Calvin's teachings, which at least indirectly substantiated the morality of usury, made the practice orthodox throughout Christendom.

No wonder the age of reason was accepted as the golden age of progress! All restraint was gone! The end of prosperity justified the means no matter how that end was acquired. Men's minds turned away from the spiritual teachings expressed by Thomas of Aquin and by Raphael, who endeavored to show that both the centrifugal and centripetal forces of all life, be they commercial, domestic, social or spiritual, must be concentrated in the Blessed Sacrament. Was it not promised by Christ that that same Sacrament had all things delightful within itself? Was it not foretold by Him that they who eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood shall possess life?

All during these centuries the tide of Christianity ebbed and flowed. It appeared, however, that the advantage favored Christianity until Karl Marx began to follow the trend of Kantian idealism to its logical end. This he did by proclaiming to the world that faith without good works is mere hypocrisy, and by professing to his followers that if only those things have reality which exist within the mind, then God, Who exists outside the mind, has no reality. **With one rapier thrust of logic, Marx scuttled the Kantian fiction of heaven, of immortality, of sin and of religion. His diabolical consequences followed orderly when he advocated the abolition of churches and all their paraphernalia, of priests and all their preachments.**

Meanwhile, spirituality had been mortally wounded, and the gross carcass of materiality waxed fat and luxurious. Meanwhile, Fulton and Arkwright transformed the face of the physical world. Their inventions made it possible for the rapid creation of wealth and rendered it hopeful for the abolition of poverty. The face of the earth indeed was transformed. The ox-cart gave way to the locomotive. The trail of the deer through virgin forests melted into concrete highways through populous districts. The tom-tom drum of the Indian warrior surrendered its usage to the inventions of Bell, of Morse and of Marconi. The salvation of the immortal soul became of secondary importance to the prosperity of the physical body.

For nearly nineteen hundred years the gospel of **"Love thy neighbor as thyself"** had been preached. However, it was now considered old-fashioned for men to give ear to the echoes from the pulpit of Christ, which persisted in telling mankind that **"Whatsoever you do unto the least of My little ones, you do unto Me."**

"Might is right!" "The survival of the fittest!" "A place in the sun!" These were the new incentives to marshal the hosts of men. The cry of John Capistrano, of Hunyadi and of Bernard of Clairvaux that "God wills it" was overwhelmed by these new slogans.

In Germany, Father Von Kettler raised his voice against the inroads which this materialism was making. He expostulated with the wealthy manufacturers and mine-owners. He begged them to pay a living wage to the laborer, and to share their wealth equitably and by a reasonable method with those whom they were exploiting.

Then came Leo XIII to condemn, ex-officio, the errors of so-called Socialism, which embraced our concept of Communism, of materialism and of Kantian idealism. In his "Rerum Novarum," it was he who sounded the call to arms, as he pleaded with patriarchs, bishops, priests and laity to bend every effort to stem the tide of this new heresy which embraced every ancient heresy.

I remember how the venerable Father Cushing, LL.D., preached to the young seminarians studying at his knees. He warned them of Kantian Communism masquerading under the name of Karl Marx. I remember the emotion which this most learned gentleman expressed when he lamented the apathy of ecclesiastics within the bosom of the Church, because they paid so little heed to the commands of "Rerum Novarum" and to the doctrines contained within its pages.

Forty and more years have passed since those days. "Rerum Novarum" has grown dusty upon the shelves of libraries. Communism has grown apace in proportion to the greed, the selfishness, the usury and the materialism which disgraced the age that produced the World War. Eventually came Pius XI to fulfill his function

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An Automotive Strike Leader Lets the "Cat Out of the Bag"

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

JIM FARLEY made a momentous statement in Washington the other day:

"I would like to say that for the good of the country it is important that the Republican party be strong. The stronger the opposition, the more certain it is that the majority party will put forth its best efforts to win the approval of the country.

"History shows that if one party becomes too strong, some of its officials are likely to become lax. If there is a strong opposition, the controlling party will be more guarded."

Jim is still carrying on the propaganda of the "overwhelming mandate."

He wants the masses, who make public opinion, to forget that 18,000,000 citizens—a full 40 per cent of the electorate—didn't want a continuation of the New Deal. The "overwhelming mandate" of which we hear so much was nothing more than a marginal victory for the Democratic party—which, in terms of the popular vote, has been equalled or exceeded in three previous elections.

Jolly old Jim has such limitless confidence in his ability to cajole the common people that he evidently feels that a few more of his expansive statements will kid the 18,000,000 dissenters into believing that they themselves, in some mystic manner, mandated the New Deal to carry on.

Presumably their votes were just "tut tut" finger-shakings, admonishing the New Dealers to be a bit more cautious, a bit more thrifty, a bit more down-to-reality in their carrying on.

Well, bluff goes a long way in this marvelous civilization of ours. But politicians find it much easier to use than the common garden variety of hard-working taxpayer. Did you ever try to bluff the government into believing you had paid your taxes when, as a matter of fact, you hadn't?

* * *

There is a current rumor that Senator George Norris is planning to introduce a bill in Congress to do away with

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In Historic Old Saint Louis

—Air view of St. Louis by Acme.

The following persons in St. Louis, Mo., will be happy to service you with copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

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Social Justice Presents

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NEXT WEEK...

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Hope to Use Pay Fight to Build Power

By Father Coughlin

No mean portion of the federal tax dollar which is taken from payrolls goes towards the maintenance of the Department of Labor and the office conducted by Frances Perkins. The return of benefits to labor from the Secretary of Labor's office is negligible. In fact, it is tragic, when we witness the ship strike that has now endured for more than five months and the general motor manufacturing strike which holds within itself the possibility of a disaster.

The Department of Labor, including Frances Perkins and her superiors, prefer to let John L. Lewis be the unofficial spokesman of the government, although he represents less than two million organized laborers whose strike will affect vitally the welfare of 128-million Americans.

The motor industry strike is on. Already the "sit-downers" have occupied factories which they do not own. In Michigan, their leaders have refused to submit to the processes of law when they thumb their noses at a court order issued by Judge Black of Flint, whose injunction aimed at protecting private property by ridding it of trespassers.

Evidently this technique of illegality has the benediction of John L. Lewis.

"Sit-Downers" Seize Factories

More than that, the "sit-downers" sat down without even having approached the owners of the automobile industry to discuss with them or bargain with them relative to wages and other matters of the "capital versus labor" controversy.

Thus, the "sit-downers" are deliberately challenging the right to private property insofar as they are trespassing in factories and on the premises of industrial plants.

Looking at the other side of the question, and trying to find some moral support for the "sit-downers," be it remembered that ownership of a gun, or a motor car or of a motor factory does not permit the owner to use his property as he pleases. Ownership and use are two distinct elements which must be taken into consideration. The majority of the "sit-downers" are not claiming the support of any other principles than the ones herein expressed. But a few of the leaders of the "sit-downers" fail to make the distinction between ownership

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Politics Gangs Up On Labor

THE FRUITS of demagogy are beginning to ripen into industrial turmoil throughout the country, and particularly in the automotive industry.

The rising prosperity, which while it is synthetic and temporary is nevertheless a welcome lull in the economic storms of the world, is about to wither in the intense heat of manufactured unrest.

Politics and politicians have been in the ascendancy since the beginning of the depression. It has been obvious to thinking—and more or less disinterested—observers that the big politicians have fattened on the misery of the laboring man and the unemployed.

Instead of meeting the nation's problems and striving to solve them with an eye to the preservation of vital managerial and capitalistic resources, they have sought their own interests first, last and all the time.

Votes being their one objective, they have made rash and cruel promises to the suffering masses. **They got the votes, but they have not delivered on their promises.**

Ganging up with the politicians, self-seeking labor leaders have diverted their followers on a wild goose chase, so that today, when there should be strong hope for a new understanding between capital and labor—if we are to avoid the pitfall of Communism and the shackles of Fascism—we face the threat of an absolute deadlock between management and labor.

Regardless of politicians, regardless of professional labor leaders, management and labor must work together in harmony so that both may survive.

Having sacrificed their liberty to dictators, the peoples of Russia, Germany and Italy are finding that their leaders are warping their policies back to the basic formulae of democratic capitalism.

The politician's drive is for power first. That power comes at the expense of the people's liberty.

The aim of industry is the creation of wealth—the element of power is secondary.

That is where the politicians have led the nation off the track. They have been willing to stigmatize industrial leaders "economic royalists" but they still have been unable to devise sounder policies or to start even the beginning of a **better system for the creation of new wealth.**

Let sane Americans realize that we have the best system, economic and political, on the face of the earth. Let's not wreck it. Let's reform and perfect it.

The wild-eyed violence of radical labor leaders, the potent weapon of the sit-down strike, will lead us just as far from that goal as did exploitation and persecution of industrialists spurred on and dominated by the bankers.

Ruthless labor leaders are no better than ruthless employers. Neither have ever contributed in the slightest to the peace or progress of any nation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE demands **justice to all**; and only along that road lies the solution to our industrial and social problems.

Prosperity for all must depend upon the harmonious working of capital and labor, under any system of economy.

Let us hold in suspicion those who would stir up the people. Such things may be done in the name of labor, but there generally is politics in the background.

"The hands are the hands of Esau but the voice is the voice of Jacob!"

Monstrous Little Things

TWO RECENT "incidents" which have tarnished our armor of neutrality give rise to moments of despair.

The tantalizing thought comes that the effort to keep a peaceful and peace-loving country out of war is like building a house out of glass. The constructive work is tedious, exacting, delicate. The work of destruction is easy, instantaneous, devastating.

A destructive child can shatter a house of glass by the crude action of tossing a few rocks. A nation's hopes, plans and strivings for peace can be set at naught by one selfish business man or one intriguing diplomat.

The Department of State claims to have been embarrassed recently by a New Jersey exporting company which found a loophole in the New Deal's Neutrality Act. Congress had made a mistake in its definition of war. The belligerent Spanish "revolutionists" and "loyalists," it seems, were not belligerents according to our eccentric Congressmen.

The State Department, so it is claimed, was "forced, under the law" to grant, in favor of a soviet-affiliated broker in second hand war planes, a license to export to the Spanish radicals an allotment of planes and motors.

To European foreign offices that means a violation of the spirit and purpose of the non-intervention agreements. Foreign propagandists find it excellent raw material for fabricating stories about the hypocrisy of the United States and the shallowness of our neutrality.

President Roosevelt, in an effort to quiet the rising tide of public indignation, immediately issued assurances that the Neutrality Act would be patched up as soon as possible. The shipments in question will be forestalled by the pending action of Congress. The whole business will be made to look like a small matter.

Another recently reported "small matter" has even more disquieting aspects. Some talkative member of our foreign staff in England is reported to have given the British government assurance of support of the United States, should war develop.

It is rumored also that from the same source came the explanation that the pan-American peace conference and the peace talk of high officials of the United States government were "merely political talk for home consumption."

If it is true that such assurances were given and such statements made, the State Department will have continuing cause for real embarrassment until the offending diplomat is accorded the treatment that is due a traitor to his country's best interests and a clear-cut statement is made publicly to the nations of the world and to the people of the United States repudiating in full such a dangerous and compromising utterance.

It will not do, amid the constantly increasing hazards of war and against the desires of an overwhelming majority of the American people, to pass these things off as incidents.

The shooting of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo in 1914 was only "an incident" in itself; but its consequences were monstrous.

Questions and Answers

Communism

To quote from a letter received from a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"Why not explain to your readers just what Communism is? It is doubtful if a reader of your publication can give a definition of Communism.

"The clergy are preaching it, the schools are teaching it, the press is advocating it, the striking labor unions are practicing it, the politicians want it and the rabble are ready for it."

As a response to this letter and to others somewhat similar, this article is written in the hopes of giving a clear, legible definition of Communism and its effects on the world today.

After Charles Darwin had enunciated his theory of the "survival of the fittest" people began to grasp for material wealth, and fought for it by ruthless business competition. Trusts and monopolies grew larger and more unscrupulous as they crushed out their smaller competitors.

Out of this welter of selfishness, of exploitation of the poor, of political corruption and scientific greed, of agnosticism and atheism, came Communism, as a quite explicable revolt.

Karl Marx, the father of Communism, was born into an age when agnosticism was the fad and atheism was something of a fashion.

As a result of this prevalent atheism, Communists believe this to be a purposeless world and that there is no life or consciousness beyond the grave.

To the Communist the state is supreme. The state is above the individual, the family, the church; and the individual and family (for the church is excluded) must serve the all-powerful state. In the eyes of the Communist the individual is unimportant; the individual lives for the state.

Communists seek to abolish private property. While giving up one's property and right to property may be, under certain circumstances, a deserving consideration, it means the end of most freedom as we know it.

Communism means: one boss, one master, one employer—the state; and should it be your bad luck to incur the boss's disfavor, you do not receive employment at all.

Communism believes in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Dictatorships are based on a great distrust of the ability of men and women to handle their own affairs. Democracy believes in the essential dignity and reliability of the individual. Dictatorship places too much power in the hands of one man or class.

"Justice is the greatest of virtues," says the Communist.

Class war is of the very core and essence of Communism.

The Communist is convinced that men are so greedy that they can be trusted safely only when they have been stripped of all property and of the right to possess it. He believes them so hopelessly inadequate that they cannot rule or govern themselves. So he would install the dictatorship of a few men controlling the proletariat with an iron hand. They, the great mass of the people, do not even have brains enough to vote. So he offers them a totalitarian state, one party, one line of policy, with only the permission to approve what is being done.

Historic Safeguard Gone With Monroe Doctrine

Social Justice herewith presents some excerpts from a radio address, Youth and the Nation, sponsored by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn, at 1 p. m. (E. S. T.) each Sunday over station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio.

After three weeks and a day in Buenos Aires, our diplomats brought their work to a close by signing the protocols and conventions of Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. By so doing the state department has seen fit to substitute a multilateral pact for our time-honored, time-tested foreign policy of the Monroe Doctrine.

One hundred and thirteen years ago, in 1823, President James Monroe proclaimed to the world a policy of America for the Americans. He proclaimed that the affairs of North and South America were our own business; that we would have nothing to do with Europe, and that we expected Europe to keep out of the western hemisphere.

U. S. Abandons Monroe Doctrine

Here are President Monroe's exact words:

"We owe it to candor to declare that we should consider any attempt on the part of any European power to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"We could not view any interposition for the purpose of controlling in any manner the destiny of the governments of America in any other light than a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to the United States."

There is rejoicing today in the foreign offices of European powers. That Monroe Doctrine is dead! The wall which stood between Europe and their ambitions in the western hemisphere is gone. Europeans in South America can now sign treaties, monopolize trade, take over industries, remove the natural riches of the land, and in this manner gain control over the political destinies of South American nations.

Our Ancestors Sought Security

The founders of our country were men of simple logic. They had fought to win independence. Now they must defend it. There was no danger of invasion from across the sea. Enemy ships might reach our shores, but we could laugh at an army which was 40 days away from food and ammunition.

But there was fear of invasion from the south. It was true that the countries of South America had no armies, but might not some powerful European nation gain a foothold in South America, establish there a base for their armies and advance into the United States?

Therefore, our fathers reasoned, no European power must be allowed to establish its power in South America.

Today our country is without this wall. Our State Department believes that we no longer have enemies. They cannot see why any nation should attack us. They feel that we are safe. There are many in this country who share this belief. There are many who believe that there is no danger of war, who believe they will go on living placidly in peace and will never feel the shock of war.

O, woe to them that are at ease in Zion!

No Safety in a World at War

Was our country ever nearer war in a world of war than it is today? Red Russia, its immense territories flung half way round the world; mammoth Russia, its armies grown to millions, its armament the heaviest in the world; Russia, mad with the rabies of Communism, threatens to infect the rest of the world with its poison.

Even now, look at Spain, writhing in the death agony of civil war. Here the Communist poison has taken effect.

Look at France, sweating in civil unrest instigated by Communists.

See how Germany and Italy arm to battle Communism and live like countries already at war!

And across the world observe Japan, seeking her place in the sun, devouring China, girding her loins for the inevitable death struggle with Russia which stands in her way.

Are these days of peace or is this just the lull before Armageddon?

And what of the United States? Shall we by some miracle escape unscathed? Will our tall cities still stand erect while the rest of the world smoulders in ruins? Do we possess a talisman of peace that will keep us safe when the rest of the world is bathed in blood?

Air Routes Not Always Peaceways

We are not immune to war. The map has not changed since our fathers' day. Their logic holds good for airships as well as for sailing boats. Our enemies must still depends on bases in South America. But this time not from slow marching armies but from flying squadrons.

Study an aerial map of the world. Run your finger along the lines of the world air routes. Straight from Europe; south along the African coast; then westward across the narrow South Atlantic to Brazil; now, up along the coast of Brazil, over the West Indies and the Carribean sea to Miami, Fla., U. S. A. Land almost all the way! Air bases almost all the way. Safe flying for enemy bombers.

Today these are commercial routes, flown every day by European powers. Airplanes arrive on schedule at Rio de Janeiro from Le Bourget in France. Zeppelins arrive on schedule from Friederichshafen in Germany.

If our forefathers needed a Monroe Doctrine in their day to protect America from invasion, we need it to protect us from utter annihilation.

A GUEST EDITORIAL

SOCIAL JUSTICE is indebted to The Quill, national journal of Sigma Delta Chi, for the following guest editorial on the status of the newspaper writer "covering" a story. It bears out the recent observation of SOCIAL JUSTICE that journalism is in a bad way when copyreaders write heads that say more than the reporter's news story; when reporters write editorials in the guise of news reports; and when advertising solicitors dictate newspaper policy.

Says The Quill:

"Has a reporter the right to inject his personal views into an interview in which he and several other newspapermen are participating?

"The question is prompted by the recent clash between John J. Barry, of the Boston Globe, and Father Charles E. Coughlin, in Boston, where the radio priest was conferring with members of his National Union for Social Justice and the Union Party.

"According to Barry's version of events, he covered Father Coughlin's address and then attended the press conference which followed. At the conference, he is quoted as saying, the priest branded David Dubinsky and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard, as Communists. Barry said he took exception to the remarks insofar as Frankfurter was concerned, explaining that he had known him for several years and didn't believe he was a Communist.

"Was Barry justified in his action—disregarding the truth or untruth of the Coughlin characterization of Prof. Frankfurter? Or was he stepping out of character as a reporter—challenging a man whose views he was expected to report to his paper?

"'It seems to me,' observed an editor with whom we were speaking this week, 'that Barry stuck his neck out—that he overstepped the line. He forgot that he was attending the press conference as a reporter—and not as an individual. He was there to report the observations, comment, and viewpoints of the man being interviewed. He wasn't there to challenge the views of Father Coughlin, to argue with him.

"'His job was to take back to his paper the things that Father Coughlin said. If his paper wanted to take exception to the Coughlin remarks it could do so editorially—or in a follow-up story. But it wasn't up to the reporter to take exception to them on the scene. He became an individual instead of a reporter.'

"We've known of similar instances in which interviews were ruined because one reporter in the group sought to argue with or challenge the viewpoints of a man being interviewed. It seems to us, however, that a reporter in such a position can best serve his paper by letting the statements stand, in fact even develop them by further questions. Then let his paper, or himself, perhaps in a separate or follow story, blast the charges or assertions to which he objects.

"In other words, if some one declares in an interview that the earth is flat or that black is white, those declarations represent the point of view of the interviewee and as such are news. It isn't up to the reporter to stage an impromptu debate on the subject in an effort to convert the interviewee."

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

By the Foreign Editor

BOMBAY, INDIA. — Mahatma Gandhi made a dramatic bid for a return to power during the recent All-India Nationalist Congress held at Faizpur. He informed some 200,000 hearers that he was again willing to resume leadership for the millions throughout India and reiterated his offer to suffer imprisonment or death for the salvation of India.

Gandhi's announcement marked his first political statement since his voluntary retirement from the affairs of India in 1934. He again stated that "the pursuit of nonviolence is the only means of gaining independence."

He further said that he does not desire the British to leave India entirely but insists that they respect and adopt India's customs.

One resolution passed by the congress that may have far-reaching repercussions urged the boycott of all coronation functions in India of the new King George VI. Heretofore, the "durbar," as the crowning of the King as Emperor of India is known, has been a gorgeous oriental pageant.

In the opening address to the congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president, urged all members not to accept any office under the Government of India Act. This exhortation struck an ominous note at the very start of the congress.

Powerful forces are at work to disintegrate the British Empire. Some of these are the stupid policies fostered by the Home Office. The unwise censorship of King Edward's pre-abdication days reveals that England is not above resorting to the approved methods of dictators in stifling public opinion. Not the least cause for this disintegration is the lip-service that John Bull now pays to democracy while fostering a caste system more vicious than that of the Hindus. Not that every congress or or revolution indicates immediate dissolution; not today or tomorrow, necessarily, but fissures are showing. The handwriting is on the wall. History will again surely repeat and one more great empire will slowly crumple in the dust of the ages.

Erin To Be "Eire" They Call It 'Aria'

DUBLIN, IRELAND. — At "long last," the Irish Free State is to be re-named. According to the new Irish constitution, the name of the Shamrock Isle will be "Eire," pronounced "Aria."

The constitution is now being translated from the original English into "Erse", the Irish language of the Free State. Although this modernized Gaelic has not come into general use, all street signs are in both Irish and English. Public meetings are frequently introduced by a few Irish phrases and in the legislature, the Dail Eireann, bills are announced in Irish. It is taught in all government-controlled schools, and anyone who wishes to qualify for public office or for a post in the army must have a speaking knowledge of the language. All civil service examinations contain oral and written tests on Irish. However, some difficulties have been encountered due to the radically different dialects in use in Ireland.

Eire, of which Erin is a simplified form, is claimed by some to mean "land of plenty." Others claim it is a form of "Ara," the mythological ancestors of the Irish race.

Kidnaper and Victim Apologize

NANKING, CHINA.—The kidnaping of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek by Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang, the "war lord without a country," and his typical oriental return amidst apologies from both sides, has more behind it than has appeared in the daily press releases covering the strange affair.

Marshal Chang

To the western world, the whole thing has appeared fantastic in a measure, but to the Chinese, face must be saved at all costs. This has been attained by the complete submission of kidnaper Chang, who merely held the generalissimo as "an honored guest."

In addition, Chiang Kai Shek has been returned in the manner of a national hero, which has helped him to regain a position which was slipping from him for the past eight months. It has returned him a stronger figure to continue the unification of China and has brought to public attention the disunity of his foes.

Marshal Chang will probably be sent on some mission "as punishment," to appease the populace.

Mexico Offers Asylum to Trotzky

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. — Leon Trotzky, exiled from his native Russia due to a conflict of policies with the Soviet dictator, Josef Stalin, has left the temporary residence he enjoyed in Oslo, Norway, bound for Mexico. No other European nation would give him asylum.

Eduardo Hay, Mexican foreign minister, declared the offer to the Russian exile was "in line with Mexico's traditional policy of giving refuge, without question, to all political refugees." The offer of a haven to Trotzky was made by the Mexican government in spite of bitter opposition by the powerful Confederation of Workers in Mexico who are sympathetic toward the Stalin regime.

Just where he is to reside in Mexico is not disclosed. Even the port at which his ship will dock is shrouded in secrecy.

Trotzky, the modern man without a country, lives in mortal fear of his enemies.

Nation Indicts Soviet Trial

It is most unusual to read, in the liberal "Nation," any criticism, of soviet tactics, but an editorial in a recent edition infers that a fair trial was not vouchsafed the 16 men who were convicted of conspiracy against Stalin and his regime. Says the Nation:

"Like all the important political trials that preceded it, this one was conducted in a manner foreign to democratic ideals of justice. The pre-trial conduct of the government-controlled press was particularly shocking. On August 16, three days before the trial began, the Soviet papers, according to the Daily Worker, recorded that the Russian masses were demanding that the defendants be shown no mercy. On the same day a dispatch quoted Pravda as follows: 'Investigations disclose a monstrous plot.... In an open court, before the whole world, these criminals will answer for their abominable work, and receive the punishment they deserve.' Given this overwhelming presumption of guilt, it is at least a question whether the proceedings could be in any true sense a trial."

Spain Pawn in Counter-Plotting

Hitler Holds Key in New Chess Game

By Justin Soval

Events continue to move with electric speed in Europe. Events that, 25 years ago, would have precipitated war immediately, come tripping one upon the heels of the other. They seem to tend only to "increase the tension" between nations.

Chancellor Hitler continues to threaten war at any moment and, like a spoiled child, withholds his inevitable moment by backing down, thereby unnecessarily and dangerously aggravating Europe's neurosis.

Military experts claim that German re-armament has not progressed to the point where it justifies Hitler's "ambition of world conquest." They claim that six months of intensive industry would be required to perfect the Nazi fighting machine.

Germans Want Peace

These "experts", however, do not throw much light on the condition of Germany's vital reserves: what is to back up a perfected fighting machine, even if it were "armed to the teeth"? The probable answer is that Germany will not be completely ready to fight for four more years—perhaps longer.

The German four-year plan just closing was intended so to re-arm the Reich that it would be a menace to any and all foreign enemies. But re-armament has weakened Germany's economic vitality; just as a major center of infection in the human body drains it of reserve strength.

The four-year plan now in preparation, insofar as outsiders have been informed, was planned deliberately to rebuild Germany's economic and commercial constitution; as raw liver is supposed to build up the structure of the blood when the human body becomes anemic.

Either world events have pressed prematurely upon Hitler or he has been unequal to the great task of restoring the vigor as well as the glory of the German empire.

Whatever the cause, Hitler has obviously resorted to the diplomacy of adolescent bluffing. The sad aspect of Hitler's plight, as spoiled children know, is that bluffing sooner or later brings disaster to the bluffer. Too frequently, when that disaster falls, innocent ones suffer with the guilty.

Spain Is Scene Of War Plotters

The juvenile immaturity of the plans and purposes of these reputed great ones who are the prime movers of the world's destinies is graphically revealed by the lengthening deadlock of Spain's civil war.

Only the meek and simple ever believed that this pernicious eruption on the world's surface was engineered solely by discontented Spanish grandees.

Beyond question, heads that tower over Europe got together in the planning of Spain's misfortunes. To be thorough in the castigation of the near-great of Europe, it is only fair to say that those who contrived Spain's revolution were counter-plotters against an earlier world-wide plot.

The folly, the futility, the crass immaturity of the great planning minds is made as clear as sunlight in Spain's unhappy plight.

Wreck of Spain Due

Unless events soon change, the shot that fired Spain's rebellion—far from making the world safe for either Communism or Fascism—will have affected nothing more (and nothing less) than the complete desolation of Spain and the utter demoralization of the Spanish people for a hundred years to come.

War is not only hell; it is manifest folly for Spain, and that stands for both radicals and Fascists.

To illustrate this point more definitely: while the world was waiting for Hitler to make up his mind whether to accept the return of part of the German colonial empire or to send additional troops to the aid of the frustrated Spanish Fascists, a high French official was asked what France and Great Britain might do if Hitler turned down their pleas for non-intervention. He replied:

"First of all, we expect Germany to accept.

"But in case Hitler should refuse, there is nothing we could do but see that all volunteers necessary were sent to the aid of the Madrid government to balance the German aid."

He might have added: "—and to make certain the complete and permanent demoralization of Spain as well as the prostration and degradation of the Spanish people." For that is what the unfolding policies of the great nations of Europe, if consistently prosecuted, will lead to.

No Glory in This Ruin

If Germany continues to send in volunteers to aid General Franco, and France and other nations send in other volunteers as a counterbalance to aid the radicals, it will not be long until Spain's destruction will be consummated.

A few more months might suffice to kill or maim every able-bodied Spaniard, as well as thousands of Spanish women. A year or two with Spain as the focal point of Europe's militaristic venom would suffice for the plowing of every square mile of Spanish soil by artillery fire. Even Spain's future would be desecrated, for such an unprecedented unleashing of the dogs of war in a single nation would irremediably brutalize even the little children.

There is little that is glorious in the sacrifice of Spain on the altar of European hatred.

Germany in Hard Diplomatic Role

Reason for any hope that Spain's plight will be improved, as a result of present negotiations between Germany, France and Great Britain, are slight.

The premature recognition of General Franco's provisional government by Germany places Germany in a most difficult position diplomatically. Germany, since that day, can ill afford to let the Fascists fail. It would be too grave a blow to German prestige.

It is fantastic to suppose that Germany will send several divisions of the army into Spain. That would be too glaring a threat to France, which is growing increasingly uneasy at the prospect of a rising German military force across the southern border, below the Pyrenees.

But just as Hitler was childishly impatient in the recognition of the Fascist government in Spain, so he is childishly resourceful in the art of deception.

Volunteers are not German soldiers. The state is not responsible for private citizens who see fit to inject themselves unofficially into the wars of other nations.

Hitler presumably thinks the "volunteer" idea is a clever and plausible subterfuge. The increasing anxiety of France, however, indicates that he is fooling no one but himself. He is playing with his fancies, perhaps his delusions of grandeur, but France will not "play" with the reality of a growing German military force, official or unofficial, just across her border.

Alpine Republic of Switzerland Re-elects Motta

BERNE, SWITZERLAND. — Dr. Giuseppe Motta has been elected president of Switzerland for the fifth term without any campaign effort whatsoever and yet he is far from a dictator; in fact, he is one of the best-known and best-respected statesmen in Europe.

In this republic confederation, all executive power is vested in the federal council. This consists of seven members elected for a term of three years by the federal assembly. Their re-election follows automatically, the only changes being caused by death or resignation.

President Motta speaks with ease the three official languages of German, French and Italian. He comes from Italian ancestry and received his Doctor of Law degree when only 22, having studied in Freiburg, Munich and Heidelberg. He has been in the political life of Switzerland since 1899. A conservative by tradition, his unusual oratorical ability together with his integrity of character and diplomatic skill has enabled him to unite opposing factions with outstanding success.

He was elected to the Council of Seven in 1911 and was secretary of the treasury and president for the first time during the World war. Swiss neutrality was maintained during the war despite the natural division of sentiment among her German, French and Italian population. German is spoken by about 75 per cent of the population, French by about 20 per cent of the population and Italian by about 4 per cent. About half of the population of Switzerland is Protestant and the remainder Roman Catholic.

In 1920, Motta was again elected president and minister of foreign affairs in which role he opened the first session of the League of Nations. He was subsequently re-elected in 1927 and in 1932.

President Motta has a remarkable background of music and literature. His favorite author is Dante. He has a deep religious sense and this, no doubt, is a contributing factor to his integrity of character that has made him admired among statesmen. Emil Ludwig, the eminent biographer, in his book "Nine Etched From Life," devotes one sketch to "Motta, the Swiss European" and admits his literary powers are far above most statesmen.

Carnage of Warfare Sinks to New Depths in Spain

In no war of modern times has carnage sunk to the fierce savagery of that visited upon factions of opposing opinion in cultured Christian Spain.

Completely dominated by censor, and the propaganda of one side or the other, news reports from the war fronts are virtually useless. America, with the rest of the world, knows by this time that civil war in Spain has long ceased to be a battle between brothers of the Spanish race.

A world war between Communism and Fascism is already being waged upon Spanish soil; and the atrocities of both sides, or the reports of them, are being made to appear their worst—not to turn the world against the horror of war, but to inflame passion and the lust to kill and enlist it in the impending line-up.

Increasingly, as war correspondents are able to get their stories through the censorship, or as neutrals have made their way out from the war-torn land, the horror stories of the early stages of the war are grimly recited.

Cruelest Warfare In Last 100 Years

Karl H. von Wiegand, veteran war correspondent, in an intimate behind-the-scenes diary which his cleverness has gotten through to his employers, relates a fact picture which leaves no room for imagination. "This is the eighth war I have covered," he writes in a recent issue of Cosmopolitan, "and for sheer savagery it has no comparison in the last hundred years.

"The massacre of Armenians by the Turks pales into insignificance beside this struggle of extermination in which the horrible deeds committed by both sides go almost beyond description. The Ethiopian savages in Abyssinia, whom I watched for several months, were noblemen and knights of chivalry in comparison with some of the Reds as well as Whites in Spain. In the merciless killing of defenseless people, especially hostages, in this internecine struggle, all the inhuman ferocity of Pizarro in Peru, the fiendish cruelty of Cortez in Mexico and the tortures of the Inquisition under Torquemada come to the surface again."

Present in Spain through the unpreparedness and confusion that attended the revolt, the writer says:

"What a rabble, wholly without organization, the Red militia was! There were few uniforms. Many of the militiamen looked like peasants from the farms or industrial workers from the factories and shops. They were wearing whatever they happened to have.

Defenders a Mob, Not a Red Army

"They clustered around General Riquelme like swarming bees, all talking at once, all trying to tell him what the situation was and what ought to be done. Two or three of the general staff officers stood aloof, looking disgusted.

"The Madrid government had sought to improvise an army by hastily passing out arms to everybody old enough to carry a rifle. It created an 'armed force' but not an army.

"It is well-nigh impossible to convey even in a small degree the intensity of the almost insane hatred, fiendish passion and demoniacal desire to exterminate that permeates both sides in this awful struggle. One woman received the decapitated head of her husband in a basket of fruit delivered at her door.

"In this insanest of all class wars, all racial, national and kindred lines of consciousness seem to be completely effaced from the minds of the Spaniards on both sides. They have forgotten that they are Spaniards; that Spaniards are fighting and exterminating Spaniards and dragging their land deeper and deeper into the abyss. Communists from Russia and other countries, and Fascists from elsewhere, are stoking the fires of this inferno.

University Site Slaughter Pen

"I am almost broken down emotionally from the awful things I have seen and worse things I have heard from reputable eyewitnesses. A friend called me up and asked me to come out to the edge of the city near the spot where the magnificent University of Madrid is being built. This great building project was a dream of King Alfonso for the education of the Spanish people.

"I drove out. I saw a crowd under some trees and, standing about, a number of Red militiamen with rifles. I passed through the cordon without hindrance, and there, lying on the ground in various crumpled postures, were human bodies. I counted fifteen. Nearly all of them seemed to be of the better class. Some had been shot there; others had been killed elsewhere. Children stood about. Two or three persons walked up and kicked some of those inanimate lumps as if they were dead dogs.

They were the previous night's victims of those illegal and unauthorized raids on houses in which Anarchist or Communist and Socialist extremist groups drag men from their homes, declare they are Fascists and shoot them. I learned later that William Carney of the New York Times and Ducaux, the London Times correspondent, had photographed the scene but had been arrested and the films taken from them.

"I have seen many terrible things in my long career as a journalist in many countries. I have seen heads lopped off in China as you would cut off the heads of flowers with a cane. But never have I been so impressed by the thought that in two thousand years so-called civilized mankind has not progressed beyond the borders of savagery.

The next day there were 34 bodies lying there.

"Nearly all these victims were men who were suspected of sympathy with the Fascist or conservative elements or known to have voted the Right tickets at the polls."

"No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of churches, ancient and historic buildings, works of art and other national heritages.

"I have personally seen during a number of visits the incalculable destruction in Toledo, one of the most remarkable and historic cities in all Europe. Government and rebel planes are doing their diabolical work upon the legacies of the ages. Toledo was for four hundred years one of the great Moorish strongholds, and later the seat of the Castilian kings.

"When I stated in one of my dispatches that the cost to Spain of the first two months of civil war probably far exceeded the four hundred million dollars gold reserve in the Bank of Spain, the censor would not permit it to go. The looting, plundering and destruction in churches, monasteries, convents and the private homes of the wealthy is enormous."

$7000 Awaits 368 Readers

Test Spreads Social Justice

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 8

MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. By interpreting the fundamental law.
2. By curtailing the rights of the rich.
3. By placing unlimited power in the executive department.
4. By placing unlimited power in the legislative department.
5. By placing unlimited power in the Supreme Court.
6. By establishing a balance of power between the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

1. The value of a thing.
2. The worth of a thing to me.
3. The amount of wealth I must give for a thing.
4. The exchangeability of a thing for money.
5. The amount of labor I must give for a thing.
6. The cost of a thing under a system of barter.

368 Cash Prizes

GRAND PRIZE	$2,500
SECOND PRIZE	1,000
THIRD PRIZE	400
FOURTH PRIZE	100

Four Prizes of $50 each.
100 Prizes of $10 each.
260 Prizes of $5 each.

Extra $500.00 for Promptness

You can win a total of $3,000 in this great contest—IF YOU'RE EARLY. An extra award of $500 will be made to the winner of the Grand Prize if he or she is shown by our records to have entered the contest during the first six weeks—or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. DON'T DELAY. Enter TODAY while the first eight questions are before you.

Are you already entered as a contestant in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest?

Are you assisting in this novel, entertaining and educational manner to spread the influence of our weekly review, and get more Americans acquainted with the principles of Father Coughlin?

If you have not yet entered, we are making it easy for you. On this page you will find the first eight picture-questions of the contest. You have only to study the suggested answers for a few moments, judge which you think is the best or most appropriate, fill out the coupon below and return to the "Contest Editor" with 40 cents in coin.

YOU WILL THEN BE RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE WITH EVERY PERSON IN THIS GREAT CONTEST.

YOU WILL THEN BE IN LINE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF $2,500.00, or for any of the other 367 cash awards.

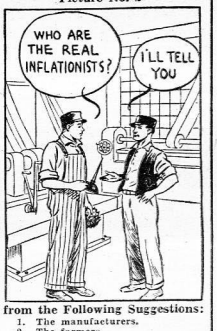
AND—REMEMBER—

If you enter NOW — before Midnight of Thursday, January 28, you will also be in line for the SPECIAL PROMPTNESS PRIZE OF $500.00. As winner of the Grand Prize, you would then receive $3,000!

So—what should you do TODAY?

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2



Make Your Selection by Numbers from the Following Suggestions:

1. The Senate.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The Federal Reserve Banks.
4. The President.
5. The United States Government.
6. The National Banks.

1. The manufacturers.
2. The farmers.
3. The politicians.
4. The international bankers.
5. The labor unions.
6. Congress.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO OBTAIN FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE, send in your coupon WEEKLY with 10 cents in coin (not stamps). Each coupon bears your answers to two questions. Therefore, the total outlay to a contestant is $2.50, 10 cents per week for 25 weeks.
5. If you DO INTEND to obtain five yearly subscriptions ($2 per year), SEND IN YOUR COUPONS WEEKLY WITH NO MONEY. Remember—in order to qualify you as a contestant under this alternative, the five names of subscribers and full remittance of $10 must be mailed on or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. A RENEWAL OF YOUR OWN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WILL COUNT—BUT IT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, EITHER NEW ONES OR RENEWALS. Use your own stationery. Write names and addresses very clearly.
6. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive either one of Father Coughlin's books, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS," or his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Either of these books will prove extremely helpful in answering the contest questions. You mark your choice on the coupon.
7. If you do NOT intend to obtain five yearly subscriptions, you may pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
8. In any event, PLEASE send your coupons within ONE WEEK after they appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE. Failure to do this will not disqualify you. We ask it only as a convenience to our clerks.
9. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

Rules of The Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon, or, as an alternative, to obtain during the first six weeks of the contest FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year) and 10 return remittance covering same ($10). The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week or the obtaining of five subscriptions is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers," or for his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Purchase of one of these books is a condition for entering the contest and the contestant has the choice of either book.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one of the above volumes of Father Coughlin for each set submitted.

Picture No. 3

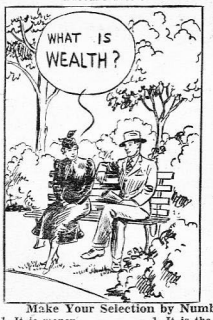
Picture No. 4

Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Lists:

1. It is wealth.
2. It is an article of intrinsic value.
3. It is a receipt for wealth.
4. It is a thing in itself.
5. It is necessarily gold.
6. It is necessarily silver.

1. They are government operated banks.
2. They are branches of the United States Treasury.
3. They are a banking group formed to aid the the American people.
4. They are privately owned institutions formed by boss bankers for personal profit.
5. They are the logical issuer of our currency.
6. They are the saviors of American industry.

Picture No. 5



Picture No. 6

Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Lists:

1. It is money.
2. It is bank credit.
3. It is legal tender.
4. It is good will.
5. It is the natural resources of creation.
6. It is stocks, bonds and securities.

1. It is the typical banker's loan.
2. Money created by a bank for honoring checks.
3. A deferred payment of money due.
4. A promise to pay in the future.
5. A deferred payment for actual wealth received.
6. The pledging of real wealth as security for a bank loan.

ADDRESS:

"Contest Editor"
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan

HURRY TO WIN EXTRA PROMPTNESS PRIZE OF $500.00

USE OF THIS COUPON CAN MEAN VICTORY

IF YOU ARE ENTERING THE CONTEST TODAY, FILL IN ALL EIGHT ANSWERS ON THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH 40 CENTS IN COIN. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ENTERED JUST FILL IN YOUR ANSWERS TO PICTURES No. 7, No. 8, RETURN WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE

Make your selection by number from suggested answers under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No.....	No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No.....
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No.....	No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No.....
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No.....	No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No.....
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No.....	No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No.....

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Please send me immediately "Money: Questions and Answers," or, Father Coughlin's book of radio lectures on social justice. (Cross out book you DO NOT WANT)

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR RELATION OR FRIEND

IF YOU ARE ENTERING THE CONTEST TODAY, FILL IN ALL EIGHT ANSWERS ON THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH 40 CENTS IN COIN. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ENTERED JUST FILL IN YOUR ANSWERS TO PICTURES No. 7, No. 8, RETURN WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE

Make your selection by number from suggested answers under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No.....	No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No.....
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No.....	No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No.....
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No.....	No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No.....
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No.....	No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No.....

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Please send me immediately "Money: Questions and Answers," or, Father Coughlin's book of radio lectures on social justice. (Cross out book you DO NOT WANT)

FROM BARTER TO INK-POT: T

People Bartered Goods Before Money Was Known

In ancient times people used real wealth as a medium of exchange.

Money, as we recognize it today—i. e., a receipt for material wealth—did not exist.

People discharged their business by means of barter. A head of cattle could be exchanged for so much grain, a precious gem for a bolt of silk.

Because all business was conducted by simple barter, there was no reason for dishonesty, except where traders drove unfair bargains through individual cunning.

Such exchange of real property presented none of the confusion incident to present day financing. There was no bank ledger bookkeeping then, no usury, no technical shibboleths of propaganda to confound the average citizen and intimidate his powers of discernment.

But barter was obviously a crude and incommodious means of exchange, and soon property owners began creating "symbols" of the commodities they wished to sell, each man having his own particular "symbol."

Goldsmith's Chest; Credit Is Created

This also proved clumsy after a time and soon we find individual symbols giving place to common symbols for property, agreed upon and accepted by the whole community. Thus, the Babylonians used dates, the American Indians used heads of birds as receipts for their wealth.

These symbols, one step removed from actual property, facilitated and expedited trading. They were money in its original state.

Metals, because of their durability, ultimately were used as money, and exchanged with confidence as symbols for goods and labor.

The transition to paper was the final development of money symbols. Paper was more convenient to transport and safer than coins. It did not, however, represent real wealth. It represented only the metal coins.

Paper money instituted the creation of credit. With it, the first bank—the goldsmith's chest—came into being.

People, especially merchants, deposited their gold, silver, copper or other coins with the goldsmith and in return received paper receipts for these valuables. Such receipts became acceptable as symbols for the deposited money.

The First Banks Come into Being

A depositor could inscribe on this paper an "order to pay" so much to another person. When presented to the goldsmith banker, this "order to pay" was redeemable in coins.

Because they knew such orders would be redeemed on demand, and because the paper was much easier to handle than the actual coin, many merchants chose to retain the "orders" rather than convert them.

Such "orders" eventually became accepted as bona fide money, and the goldsmith found the metal coins in his custody accumulating as nine out of ten holders elected not to demand redemption.

Capitalizing on this situation, the goldsmith soon discovered it was safe to lend out at interest much more in paper money than he had in gold or metal coins. He kept a small percentage of coins on hand, i. e., enough to pay the demand deposits of the one investor in ten who called for actual money.

Thus was credit first created, and the formula remains the same to this day.

Soon individual goldsmiths began forming partnerships in order to afford added protection for their usurious practices. These partnerships were the first banks.

Private Bankers Take Control of U. S. Money

The forefathers of our government, headed by Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, recognized the money evils existent in the rest of the world and, accordingly, set forth in our Constitution that **"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."**

But very soon thereafter the government began to delegate this authority to private bankers. Ever since, with the exception of a short period beginning with the administration of President Andrew Jackson, control of the people's money has remained in private hands.

The first bank combine to wrest control of our money from the government on a national scale was the mis-named "Bank of the United States," founded in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris. It still exists today under the name of the Federal Reserve System.

Hazzard Issues All-Time Gospel for Private Banking

In 1862 a London banker, named Hazzard, wrote his famous circular to American bankers. It epitomized the gospel of money-changing both before and after him. Hazzard declared:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and all chattel slavery abolished.

"This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourers; while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labour by controlling wages. The great debt which capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money.

"To accomplish this, bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress.

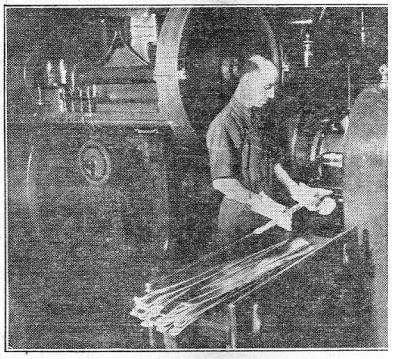
"It will not do to allow the greenbacks (U. S. currency notes issued by Lincoln in defiance of the bankers) to circu-

Edwin H. Dressel, superintendent of the Mint, [illegible] ing coins into the weighing machine after they have been stamped.

Loading the metal bars after they are cut from the ingots is the first step of preparing the strips for feeding into the stamping machine.

Women cullin out of the metal s

HOW OUR "HARD" MONEY IS MADE. tures on this page show various stages in the minting coins in the United States mint at Philadelpha. Th taken by a photographer of the Wide World servic



The rolling machine, which prepares the metal f ing to the stamping machine.

Women sewing bags in which the coins are pac shipment.

THE STORY OF MONEY

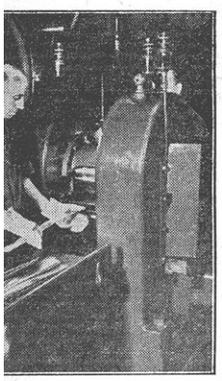
Women culling the imperfect coins from the good after the coins have been stamped out of the metal strips.

There are two kinds of money in general use: (1) printing press money (made of paper); (2) punch press money (made of metal).

The former is "fountain-penned" into creation by private bankers. The latter kind, coins, is made and issued by the government. Coins represent only a small fraction of the total money in circulation.

There is a third variety, known as bank-credit, which isn't actual currency. Issued by bankers in the form of credit drafts, this medium of exchange mushrooms out of bank ledgers against insignificant backing.

NEY IS MADE. The pic-
ages in the minting of silver
t Philadelpha. They were
Wide World service.



repares the metal for feed-

the coins are packed for

late as money for any length of time for we cannot control that.

"But we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issues."

Bankers Demand Money They Can Control

Wealthy Wall Street bankers have never forgotten Hazzard's instructions to supplant government money with privately-issued money. Their purpose is the same today as it was in 1862. They cannot control honest money. Therefore, they say, let money be issued against bonds, which they can control.

Hazzard's advice resulted in the passage of the notorious Bank Act of 1863, re-instituting money slavery, and opening the door for the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

These two acts, together with amendments to the Federal Reserve Act adopted by the New Deal Administration, sounded the death knell for honest money in the United States.

On privately-issued Federal Reserve Notes is the inscription, "The United States of America will pay to the bearer $5 on demand." This inscription is used to deceive the people, and is intended to mislead them into the belief that the United States government originates the Federal Reserve Notes.

Virtually all the money employed in American business today is issued outside the law. In violation of the Constitution, it is manufactured by, and for the profit of, private Federal Reserve bankers.

Money Fountain-Penned Against U. S. Bonds

When the government needs money it does not borrow real money. It simply offers its bonds—i. e., certificates of indebtedness backed by the labor and property of the country —to the banks, who subscribe and "pay" for them by setting up a "credit" on their books in favor of the United States Treasury.

Where does the money come from with which the banks repay the government for the bonds?

The greater part of it is manufactured by the Federal Reserve System. First of all, the government, in its Bureau of Printing and Engraving, prints currency for the Reserve banks at a cost of 30 cents for each $1,000. As repayment for the bonds, the government then accepts this fountain pen money back from the banks at its full face value!

In other words, the banks become sole owners of the bonds by paying for them with money created with a stroke of the fountain pen and printed at a cost of 30 cents for each thousand dollars.

Bankers Create Credit By Bookkeeping

Now we come to the creation of credit dollars.

Few people understand that a bank loan is very different from a loan made by an individual. When you, an individual, make a loan of, say, a hundred dollars to a friend, your actual wealth has depreciated exactly $100. Your friend may offer collateral in the form of a tangible piece of property, but you have had to take $100 out of your pocketbook.

When a bank lends someone $100, it demands either collateral or a "note" promising that the borrower will make repayment with interest at some future date.

The bank, however, does not subtract the amount of money loaned from its assets until it first has increased its assets by $100 on its books. Only after doing this does the bank proceed to enter the loan as a "liability" on its ledgers. In other words, the bank first creates the money it is to lend, and then lends it.

Nor does the bank make a real subtraction from its assets unless you demand the $100 in cash . Only one out of ten borrowers do this. The other nine take their loans in the form of checks, the bank suffering no subtraction whatever from its physical assets.

All big business contracts are negotiated with this form of money, which is fountain-pen created by an entry in bank ledgers.

"Let the People Be Kept in Ignorance"

The most powerful confederates of international bankers are the nation's newspapers. Almost as much a part of the money conspiracy as the bankers themselves—and certainly more guilty ,for they represent themselves as publishers of the truth—newspapers supinely print only that information which has filtered through the financial news sieves of Wall Street.

Whether directly imposed or unconsciously carried out, the fact remains that the censorship of financial news in this country is every bit as rigid as that which exists over all news in European countries.

The same sort of censorship obtains in our schools, where innocent children are taught that Federal Reserve barons are the saviors of the country's money structure.

The decree that goes forth is: **"Let the people be kept in ignorance!"**

The last stage in the mintage process. An employe feeds the newly-minted coins into a machine that counts them.

Encyclicals Little Known, Catholic World Observes

So little known are the encyclicals of two social-minded popes that quotations from them "sound like Father Coughlin," declares the Catholic World in a Christmas editorial entitled "The Meaning of the Stable of Bethlehem."

Says the Catholic World:

There is difficulty for any zealous and dutiful Catholic priest, who is commanded to "stick to the Gospel." The Holy Father has said "The world has nowadays sore need of valiant soldiers of Christ, who strain every thew and sinew to preserve the human family from the dire havoc, which would befall it were . . . a social order permitted to prevail, which spurns no less the laws of nature than those of God. . . . No stone, then, must be left unturned to avert these grave misfortunes from human society. . . . Nowadays the conditions of social and economic life are such that vast multitudes of men can only with great difficulty pay attention to that one thing necessary, namely their eternal salvation. . . . All candidates for the sacred priesthood must be adequately prepared by an intense study of social matters."

Obviously the Holy Father, insisting that the clergy be equipped with Social Science, did not intend that their knowledge of the subject should remain purely academic. It was to be preached. The pope's concept of "preaching the Gospel" is therefore wider than that of the fearful conservatives who complain to the bishops if a priest uses the pulpit to expound principles of social justice.

The priest is ordered by the highest Catholic authority to plunge into the battle for social and economic reform. No man can serve two masters. **We cannot obey both the Tories in the pews and our leader in the Vatican.** The capitalist complains to the pastor or to the bishop, "Tell that priest to preach the Gospel and leave social and economic problems alone." But the pastor and the bishop reply: "I have my orders from the pope, and so has 'that priest.' I am afraid we shall have to obey the Vicar of God rather than the representative of the prevailing system."

* * *

If the complainant retorts "Very well, but command him to be moderate," the chances are that the bishop will pass the word along "Be moderate!" But perhaps the priest mounts the pulpit the next Sunday and opens up again:

"The fundamental cause of defection from the Christian law in social and economic matters, and of the apostasy of many workingmen from the Catholic Faith which has resulted from it, is . . . that unquenchable thirst for riches and temporal possessions, which at all times has impelled men to break the law of God and trample on the rights of their neighbors; but the condition of the economic world today lays more snares than ever for human frailty. For the uncertainty of economic conditions and of the whole economic regime has caused some to become so hardened against the stings of conscience as to hold all means good which enable them to increase their profits, and to safeguard against sudden changes of fortune the wealth amassed by unremitting toil. Easy returns, which an open market offers to any one, lead many to interest themselves in trade and exchange, their one aim being to make clear profits with the least labor. By their unchecked speculation prices are raised and lowered out of mere greed for gain, making void all the most prudent calculations of manufacturers. The regulations legally enacted for corporations, with their divided responsibility and limited liability, have given occasion to abominable abuses. The greatly weakened accountability makes little impression, as is evident, upon the conscience. The worst injustices and frauds take place beneath the obscurity of the common name of a corporative firm. Boards of directors proceed in their unconscionable methods even to the violation of their trust in regard to those whose savings they administer."

"Enough! Enough!" cries the rich pewholder. "This priest is obstinate, recalcitrant, disobedient. I have it on the bishop's word that he would command moderation." So perhaps the priest is put on the carpet and asked "What did you say?"

"What I said, your Excellency, was a selection memorized from the Encyclical Quadragesimo Anno, Official English translation, pages 41 and 42."

So I wonder if the excessively conservative and timorous pewholder who says "Preach the Gospel," intends **that we should not preach** the Encyclicals on Social Justice. The tragedy is that he does mean precisely that. I venture to think there was relatively little preaching of Pope Leo's "Rerum Novarum" in Spain and Mexico for the last forty years. For that matter, **there was precious little preaching of it in the United States of America for some thirty-seven years.** Even yet, the typical Catholic congregation, though it hears the phrase "the encyclicals, the encyclicals," is still so unfamiliar with the text of them, or even with excerpts from the text of them that it cannot recognize at sight a quotation from Pope Leo or Pope Pius. As likely as not they say, "That sounds like Father Coughlin"; or even "That sounds like Earl Browder."

* * *

"Let us once again take a long penetrating understanding look at the Gospel to see what it does really preach about social justice," concludes the editorial. "Together with the Gospel, let us study the encyclicals, which are nothing but the application of the Gospel to modern economic, industrial, social conditions.

"Finally, when we look at the Christmas crib this year, let us try to see what it really means: such wretched poverty, such misery, such social inequality must not be allowed to persist. The saints tell us that if we look long at the crucifix we shall see better than in any book the meaning of life and death and sin, heaven and hell. Perhaps if we look long enough at the crib, we shall see better than in any book the meaning of social justice."

—From the Chicago Tribune.

Hoping to Hit the Jackpot, Again

Reader Interest Mounts in Social Justice Contest

Our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" CONTEST has roused readers to a high pitch of enthusiasm in all states of the Union. Letters written in praise of this novel method of imparting instruction on the great social and economic program of Father Coughlin are pouring in from all parts of the country. This is a most gratifying testimonial to the fact that SOCIAL JUSTICE is read by thinking Americans who know the necessity for reform in our national life.

Of course, there is no denying that 368 cash prizes totalling $7,000 are bound in large measure to elicit enthusiasm. When it is realized that some reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE will receive $2,500.00 for his knowledge of Father Coughlin's principles (an additional $500.00 if he enters before midnight of Thursday, January 28) a stirring to quick action among our great following is inevitable. With 367 other cash awards ranging from $1,000 down to $5, why wouldn't this nation-wide competition rank high among all of the entertaining and instructive features SOCIAL JUSTICE has given its readers.

We want every reader of this weekly review to enter the contest this week. The Promptness Prize of $500 will go to the winner of the Grand Prize if that winner is shown by the records to have entered before midnight of January 28. In that event he or she will win $3,000, a neat little fortune just for knowing the tenets of our program.

You can enter either by sending in your ten cents each week for 25 weeks together with your answers to the questions, or by obtaining five yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE before midnight of January 28. If you get the subscriptions and send them in with the remittance of $10, you are fully qualified and "paid up" for the entire contest. Then, you send no money of your own.

In order to clear up a few points concerning which inquiry has been made, and to make everything clear to contestants or those about to enter, we are printing the following questions concerning the contest and the replies:

1. **Will the proper answers be printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE? If so, when?**

   Ans.: They certainly will—right after the close of the contest—also names of winners.

2. **I am sending in four sets of answers. Should I indicate how I want them grouped?**

   Ans.: Yes. You may do this by marking them "Set No. 1," "Set No. 2," "Set No. 3," etc., each week, the way you want them filed. Regardless of how many sets of answers you send in, each set must have the full 50 answers to the 50 questions before it can qualify for a prize. Each set stands ALONE in the judging. We do not take coupons from one set to round out another set. Therefore, if sending two or more sets, MARK THEM as above indicated.

3. **How can I send dimes safely through the mails?**

   Ans.: Please wrap them in little pieces of paper.

4. **The questions seem too easy. Will they remain so?**

   Ans.: If they are easy for you, all the better. Whether they become more difficult of solution will depend upon the viewpoint of the individual contestant. Some questions are easy for some persons, and others are easy for others. So, everything is even.

1. **May I send in my balance, making a total of $2.50 or 10 cents per pair of questions, all at once?**

   Ans.: You may, and your coupons thereafter will be duly filed and credited each week.

6. **Will the suggested answers under the pictures vary in number?**

   Ans.: Yes, they will vary from time to time.

7. **I am getting five yearly subscribers for SOCIAL JUSTICE. How shall I make my return?**

   Ans.: Just write the names and addresses of the five subscribers on your own stationery and send them to the "Contest Editor" with check, money order or cash in the sum of $10. WRITE ALL NAMES AND ADDRESSES CLEARLY!

These and many other questions drop on the Contest Editor's desk with each incoming mail. Replying to them is his job, which is always done with a cheerful heart, a wide-open mind, and a deep wish for a mild, open winter.

Friends Form Social Justice Study Clubs

SOCIAL JUSTICE is glad to have reports from various parts of the country where readers of this paper, and members of the National Union, acting as individuals, have formed study clubs to pursue with zeal a social justice program.

The accounts given here, in letters from Milwaukee, Wis., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Elkhart, Ind., are typical. SOCIAL JUSTICE readers will be glad to hear from the experience of other study clubs.

"While some members of the National Union are taking full advantage of the 'rest period,' others, such as our 'Royal Oak Friends' here in Grand Rapids, have decided to reorganize for the purpose of studying the 16 principles as well as the book on 'Money' and other points of the philosophy of Father Coughlin," writes the Grand Rapids enthusiast.

"Royal Oak Friends" At Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Since becoming reorganized on November 20th, we find no difficulty in obtaining new members, rather a great deal of care is given to the enrollment, which is not open to politicians and their ilk, or other unworthy seekers. This group of sincere Unionites numbering nearly 100 up to date, will eventually reach everyone in this city mindful of social justice. Every effort will be bent toward building up a strong, loyal and sincere group of men and women who will go out in the field and factory to preach and teach social justice, as advocated by the greatest teacher of this day, Father Coughlin."

On December 17, 1936, a group of friends, neighbors, relatives and some new comers met to organize the Milwaukee Community Forum, a non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-profit civic club. A constitution drawn by a committee was discussed, approved, and adopted.

According to this constitution as adopted, the purposes of the new club are "to foster an active interest and participation in good citizenship; to extend the knowledge and appreciation of American principles and ideals; to extend the knowledge of sound principles for political, social, and economic welfare, and to serve as a study and discussion club to learn the basic principles for sound social reconstruction in the light of social justice."

At this first meeting, officers were nominated and elected by unanimous vote. In addition various committees were formed and the organization was ready with full steam to march forward in action.

Milwaukeeans Form Community Forum

"It may interest you to know," the Milwaukee letter adds, "that a librarian was appointed who will have in her possession a complete file of SOCIAL JUSTICE, copies of the book, 'Money: Questions and Answers,' copies of the most important encyclicals, complied lectures of Father Coughlin, important clippings, magazine articles, and books on social justice and a mine of source material available from our Milwaukee public library.

"At the first meeting, William E. Taay, Ph.B., W.L.T., Marquette University law student, and the Forum's director of information and education, gave an interesting talk on the 'Story of Money: Its Nature and Functions' and reviewed the first three chapters of Questions and Answers."

Organization of the Milwaukee Community Forum was received with favor and enthusiasm, and it is sincerely hoped that the club will develop into a worthy, civic organization able to offer a distinct contribution to a worthy cause and to the people of the community. We hope to build soundly upon a foundation of true principles of justice. Incidently, the Forum is conducting a community wide membership drive.

"Although many former members and outstanding ones have joined our new organization, they have done so voluntarily and as strictly free, private individuals. In no sense is our organization to be connected even remotely with the sleeping NUSJ, although the seeds so well planted by that organization will, we hope, mature and flower under the guidance of the Milwaukee Community Forum.

"If you so wish, you might mention our 'doings' in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE to the end that similar clubs might be given inspiration and courage to follow and do likewise."

An Elkhart, Ind., "loyalist" writes to the editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"We have orginized what is to be known as the 'Union Study Club' to keep in touch with SOCIAL JUSTICE and the money question. Our club noticed that in one of your recent papers you offered to apprise readers of the standing and procedure of congressmen whenever requested. We, of the 'Union Study Club,' surely would like to know what our congressman does in the forthcoming session."

Social Justice Publishing Co.
Box 150, Royal Oak, Mich.

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Aftermath of Fr. Coughlin's New Year's Day Broadcast

IN REPLY to the many telegrams and letters received as a result of the New Year's broadcast, I feel obligated to explain to the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE that my return to the microphone for this solitary appearance was occasioned by a desire to wish the hundreds of thousands of interested listeners and friends a holy and happy New Year.

In no wise is this one broadcast to be interpreted as a decision to begin a series of other radio appearances.

Because the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are the most loyal of all the friends whom I have; because I believe that they are highly interested in the sixteen principles of social justice—more interested, perchance, than many thousands who do not trouble themselves to read these pages, I have the following remarks to make relative to a return to the air every Sunday afternoon:

Many persons are conceiving, simultaneously, the idea that a signed petition running into the millions would prove efficacious to cause me to sign a radio contract. Tons of such petitions will not influence my decision whatsoever. However, I possess a barometer which I plan to watch very closely. **The reading on this barometer may be very potent in bringing me back to the air.**

I have a reference to this paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. Immediately following November 7, the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE melted by one-third. Today, there are being printed approximately 600,000 copies, indicating an apathy in social justice which must enter into every calculation and decision to be made by me and my advisers.

Despite this small circulation of 600,000, SOCIAL JUSTICE still is a larger publication than "Time," the magazine, and scores of other periodicals on the newsstands.

Nevertheless, if you subscribers of SOCIAL JUSTICE will see fit to renew your subscription, and to undertake to increase its circulation to approximately one and one-half million, then the barometer of a reasonable demand for my return to the air will indicate: "Fair Weather!"

Thus, once more I take it upon myself to suggest to you to interest the younger members of your family in selling SOCIAL JUSTICE to their neighbors. Once more, I suggest to you older members of the family to adopt the only means of enabling a radio program to be renewed which will be independent of profiteering politicians who snaked their way into the bosom of the National Union for Social Justice and were responsible, more than any others, for the predicament in which we found ourselves on November 3.

This means that every loyal supporter of SOCIAL JUSTICE who, after all, form the backbone of the National Union, can use the subscription blanks appearing beneath this notice. The blanks on the LEFT SIDE of the column are two: The top one is for the renewal of your own subscription. The bottom one is for obtaining a subscription from your neighbor.

On the RIGHT SIDE, there is a blank which will facilitate your ordering twenty-five (25) or more copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE to be delivered to your home each Saturday morning and distributed to your neighbors by the younger members of your family at a profit for themselves of 2½ cents.

Meanwhile I shall continue to write for this paper on such topics as labor, finance, and social justice.

Meanwhile, SOCIAL JUSTICE will be the only available and accredited contact for the members of the National Union with the Central Office.

The decision is in your hands!

Charles E. Coughlin

Social Justice Is Concern of Each Individual

"What can I do today to aid in the fight for social justice?" is the question asked by Dr. Paul Furfey, in the Christian Front.

While social reform implies the passage of legislation to bring about the desired improvement, agitation for the passage of such laws is not the only way in which individuals may serve, he points out. "The important thing," urges Dr. Furfey, "is not what Congress may do next year; the important thing is what we shall do today!"

One of the first principles of social justice is a fairer distribution of wealth than exists today. In his encyclical letter, "Rerum Novarum," Pope Leo XIII says: **"It has come to pass that workingmen have been surrendered, all isolated and helpless, to the hard-heartedness of employers and the greed of unchecked competition."** Hence, the fairest way of redistributing wealth would be in the form of increased wages, or in the establishment of an annual wage for workingmen.

Dr. Furfey maintains that there are many ways in which the individual may help to bring about a change in the present system. He insists that this reform must begin with the individual.

"I should keep myself free from any contamination with unfair business methods," he writes. "I cannot by my own personal action reform all the immoral industrialists; but I can reform myself. I can refuse any profit which would come to me by participation in unjust business methods, any job which would lead to a co-operation in this evil, any action which might be interpreted as implicit approval of the sins of a corrupt economic society."

To pursue such a course may mean real personal sacrifice but sincere belief in the principles of social justice demands more than the mere mouthing of these ideals. It calls for "a simplicity of living which will be a sincere and effective protest against those who make money their god." It requires a renewal of faith, for when "we grow tepid and half-hearted in our devotions, we lay ourselves open to wounds which may bring about a death more awful than death on the battlefield—the death of the soul!"

A people united in zeal for the cause of social justice, working as individuals and as a whole, cannot fail to create a new order that shall truly provide "liberty and justice for all."

Circulation Department
Social Justice Publishing Co.
Box 150, Royal Oak, Mich.

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EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

the Electoral College system of electing presidents.

That proves that the senator has not been thoroughly New Dealized.

Such a law would spoil Jim Farley's game of propaganda. It would focus the attention of millions, who never stopped to think it out, on the consideration that, between the .015 to 99.850 ratio of the the Electoral vote and the 40 to 60 ratio of the actual vote, there is a considerable difference in terms of almost anything (including mandates).

The Norris proposal should be drafted into a bill and made a law "for the good of the country," to use the words of Jim Farley.

It would reduce the results of elections to a factual, final tabulation which even the simplest mind could grasp.

Why go on building "public sentiment" and "overwhelming mandates" on jokes about Maine and Vermont?

If the aim were to disregard the straightforward American way of looking at things as they are and the tested and tried democratic practice of majority rule with consideration for the opinions of the minority, there are more direct and simple methods than the propaganda joke-and-joker type.

There is the Hitler plebiscite, for instance.

It is anticipated that the Norris idea will not find its way to the floor of either House of Congress. It is, nevertheless, folly and nonsense to continue this systematic "pooh poohing" of 18-million American citizens who thought they were thinking when they cast their votes last November 3.

* * *

Doesn't it seem new and strange to hear a great political potentate mourn the weakness of the opposition, as TWO—EYES AND EARS .... Jim Farley mourns the shattered Republican party?

He says he feels that way because he is afraid officials of his own party will become corrupt. Jim says history proves that sort of thing to be inevitable.

Jim would have been a better politician had he assured the American people that the New Deal would respect the "overwhelming mandate" of the people and, in spite of history, would remain pure and incorruptible. Perhaps he thought that, too, would be taken as a joke.

The least he might have done "for the good of the country" was to have used his gift of prophecy and his masterly political mind to soften the blow which he foresaw would demoralize the Republicans.

Instead of deciding last June or July to take all the states except Maine and Vermont, he should have pulled the punch. He should have tossed to the Republicans three or four of the thinly-populated western states and one or two "typical prairie states."

It might have been a good thought, too, had he instructed one of every ten Democratic congressional candidates to soft-pedal his campaigning and throw his election.

In that way Jim could claim a perfect record for wizardry; he would be free of his present oppressive forebodings; and he would have a healthy, red-blooded minority on the job to keep the officials of the New Deal just as fresh and pure as they have been for the four years just past.

* * *

It's a sad sight; Tweedledee weeping over the misfortunes of twin brother Tweedledum.

It may seem funny, if you know that it's all because their jolly old checker game has been broken up.

But it really isn't so much fun, playing checkers all alone.

As Jim Tweedledee says—you might start cheating yourself.

* * *

Tell the boys they've just got to be "more guarded", Jim.

Labor Leader Discloses "Inside Story" of Strikes

(Continued from Page 3)

and use. These few leaders—not all of them—are the dynamite and fuse cap in the controversy.

Use Wage Victory to Recruit Ranks

A leader of the sit-downers interviewed the writer of this editorial last week. The striker unwittingly contributed more to the interview than he received.

"What is the objective of your strike?" he was asked.

"Are you merely interested in getting 80 cents an hour?"

He replied: "We realize that the 80 cents per hour objective will meet with no difficulty. Purposely we are aiming low in order to win an outstanding victory for organized labor. Following our success, hundreds of thousands of other men who have not joined the union will flock to our ranks. **Then we will put on a real show!"**

The psychology of the strikers is admirable. Everyone recognizes that with their successful show of power, their ranks will be augmented to such a degree that the Labor Political Party of 1938 or 1940 will swamp every opponent!

"But you are not answering my other question as to what the real objective of all this is about. Are you interested in eventually obtaining an annual wage based on reliable government statistics which are always available?"

The strike leader smiled at my simplicity. He informed me **"that the main objective was to force the owners of industry to submit to the dictation of the leaders of labor unions in formulating policies for the manufacturing plant, for the salesroom, and for every other phase of the motor industry."**

"SOCIAL JUSTICE, be it reiterated, not only stands for a living, annual wage, but also for collective bargaining on the part of organized labor. **It does not support and will never support any organization of union labor to SOVIETIZE industry!** By applauding the objective set forth by this strike leader relative to dictating policies for the manufacturing, the selling, and the financing of industry, SOCIAL JUSTICE would be doing nothing more than giving its benediction to a Communistic program.

Labor's "Revenge" Not the Answer

The writer appealed to his interviewer to desist from stirring-up his fellow-workers to accomplish this end.

"Two wrongs do not make

(Continued on Page 13)

Fr. Coughlin's Editorial on Pope Pius - Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

in the economy of history. He, too, issued a call to arms in "Quadragesimo Anno," a document which will be remembered until the end of time.

Christianity was on the battlefield. Opposed to it were the hosts of millions of former Christians who had sought direction from the Church and had failed to find it coming forth from the pulpits. Opposed to it were the radicals who hated Christianity. Opposed to it were the modern capitalists who loved their tools of exploitation. Opposed to it, at least by their inactivity, were some of the clergy, who were too busy with brick and mortar to read, let alone to study, the paragraphs of "Quadragesimo Anno."

In that document, Pius XI, first of all, approved of everything that Leo XIII had advocated in "Rerum Novarum." Next, he castigated modern capitalism for six tangible reasons: (1) It concentrated wealth in the hands of a few. (2) Its mass production methods created mass poverty. (3) It failed to pay decent wages to the laborer. (4) It dominated the entire sphere of economics for the benefit of an invisible government. (5) It reached out to capture the prerogatives of sovereign states. (6) Moreover, it unfurled its colorless international flag to gain domination over the entire world, while it protected a group of international bankers. **These financial barons issued and controlled money and credit for their own welfare and opposed the Christian doctrine that some things, by their very nature, should be owned and controlled by the state. Chief of these is the issuance of money.**

Pius XI reiterated what every saintly man had stated when confronted with a problem to solve or a disease to destroy. He **advocated the removal of the causes of Communism which were found chiefly in the errors of modern capitalism, and in the sophistries and heresies contradicting the Christian Faith.**

He witnessed the red serpent of Communism dominating Russia. His heart bled to see its advance in the Catholic country of Mexico, and that same heart broke as he lived through the hectic days of Communism which have written the recent history of Spain.

He recognized that the evils of modern capitalism must be stamped out if men are to be won back to Christianity and the Church. Indirectly, but clearly, he stated in "Quadragesimo Anno" that the control of money and credit must be taken out of the hands of the few who now possess it. Otherwise it is impossible to remedy the concentration of wealth and the exploitation of the poor.

As yet, many clerics in the Christian Church refuse to accept this teaching, not because they are so much opposed to it, but rather because they have not studied it or discovered, at this late date, that it is incorporated in the document of "Quadragesimo Anno."

The name of Pius XI will never be forgotten. His contribution to morality will never be erased. In the Scroll of Time he is going to join a Peter who defied a Nero, a Gregory who opposed an Attila, a Pius VII who fought a Napoleon. With Leo XIII he will always be remembered as that most eminent pontiff who, under the direction of the Holy Ghost, opposed an enemy more virulent than ten thousand Napoleons, Attilas and Neros combined — the enemy of the red serpent, the anti-Christ amongst us.

The People Speak . . . .

Paper Better Without Politics

To the Editor:

You state in the December 14th issue that for five weeks SOCIAL JUSTICE has been issued without a word of politics. That is true, and I might add, that although it was good when it had politics in it, it has improved greatly since politics have been omitted.

What I like about it now is its broadmindedness. It gives all sides and lets the reader make up his own mind as to the conclusion.

Your money pages are very good, in that they give comfort that we do not stand alone. You know the psychology of human nature. The thoughts expressed by Edison, Jefferson, Lincoln and thousands of other great men on the question of money are very impressive. The verbatim opinions of present day writers and economists in SOCIAL JUSTICE is also very good. I'd hate to have them discontinued for politics.

—Francis Laesny.

Munhall, Pa.

Ask Fr. Coughlin Be Commentator

To the Editor:

It is our humble and earnest suggestion that Father Coughlin return to the air as a commentator on congressional action. By this we mean that he interpret the various important bills pending, what is behind the meaning of these bills and their effect as far as social justice is concerned.

We believe that by this the people of the country would benefit in that they will have a close check on Congress and make congressmen more conscious of justice to the people than to vested interests

Who is more capable than Father Coughlin to do this? We are sure that loyal members of the past will be more than willing to support such a program of broadcasts

—Michael F Fitzgerald
President: Neighborhood Social Group

Dorchester, Mass.

An Eager Convert to Communism

To the Editor:

Your little item regarding the college girl who asked for more than a pamphlet to keep people who are cold, hungry and naked from taking up with Communism was right to the point.

Communism, as it is explained to me, deals with the here and now: it would bring about the observance of the Ten Commandments, and put into action the fundamental teaching of Christ, to wit: "The brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

Ignorance is at the bottom of all of our troubles, therefore, I am of the opinion that the Russians have the right idea in the way of compelling everyone to become literate. They have swept out a decadent, organized religion and made an end of an outmoded government and economic system and while they are a bit violent and intolerant about it, yet not any more so than were the early Christians in sweeping out the ancient pagan religion once they got the power to do so.

—J. T. Sanders.

Sioux Falls, S. D.

Editor's Note:

You have been misinformed regarding the meaning and practices of Communism. Communism professes neither a belief in any God or in any hereafter. It is founded entirely on materialism. Under the column "Questions and Answers" in this edition this form of government is explained in further detail.

Books That Open Eyes of Voters

To the Editor:

I wish you would advise the readers of the SOCIAL JUSTICE paper to read "Kicked in and Kicked Out of the President's Cabinet," by Ewing Young Mitchell and "Partners in Plunder," by J. B. Matthews and R. E. Shallcross.

These books will open the eyes of the voters as to what is going on in this country right under their eyes. They can learn where the taxpayers money is going, and why citizens are now having no respect for the laws. If our officials can steal from the government why should the law convict other people for doing less than that.

I hope more people will read SOCIAL JUSTICE as there is more news in one copy of this wonderful paper than in a thousand copies of our daily newspapers as you cannot believe anything in them.

—Emma Saurer.

Louisville, Ky.

Editor's Note:

A review notice of Mr. Mitchell's book is in preparation for an early edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Thanks Social Justice For Open Forum

To the Editor:

I want to congratulate SOCIAL JUSTICE for running a page under the caption "The People Speak." This open forum gives the people a chance to express their thoughts and to congratulate the paper as well as Father Coughlin for the splendid work accomplished by each.

It is now a well known fact that 98 per cent of the so-called local newspapers are not spreading a very large quantity of printer's ink to educate the people upon the wholesome truths such as our leader has launched—to purify a social condition that is well nigh unbearable.

Let us buckle on our armor and fight the battles, that must be fought, to win these high ideals of Father Coughlin.

—F. C. Holder.

Stamford, Conn.

Asks Radio Return

To the Editor:

Just a few words regarding a letter I read in SOCIAL JUSTICE suggesting that Father Coughlin give us radio talks again.

It is too bad we are being denied the truths regarding current events that Father Coughlin was able to give us.

Here's hoping Father Coughlin will make a New Year's resolution to come back on the air—we need his helpful instruction.

—Helen Doherty.

Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Leader's Voice

To the Editor:

A short time ago a reader suggested that we should build something in honor of our heroic priest, Father Coughlin. This suggestion meets with my heartiest approval.

We, too, want our beloved Father Coughlin to come back on the air. We are lost without him.

—Mrs. Henry Lanie.

Beardsley, Minn.

This Writer Shows True Appreciation

To the Editor:

Cannot say that I am much surprised at the number who are clamoring for the return of our beloved Father Coughlin to the air, but I am very much displeased to know that this legion of callers are less concerned at the price, what it has cost, in taxing the overworked exertions of body and mind to this staunch leader. We all acknowledge that his discourses are the most pleasant and educational on the radio today and the blessings given to mankind from his exhaustive study of world affairs should have brought higher and more effective results.

He is, however,, most deserving of a long rest from such labor. If the demand for his wisdom is so much sought why not invite these persons to subscribe for SOCIAL JUSTICE and there ascertain that for which they cry.

Probably no man in history to date has given the world that most sought for knowledge as has come from his many discourses over the radio.

He will go down in history as the one great benefactor of the masses.

—Fred W. Heffernan.

Augusta, Me.

A Regular Reader

To the Editor: I have never missed a copy of your publication, which is a light penetrating in a labyrinth of confused theories. It grows better by the week.

—Patrick J. O'Leary.

New Haven, Conn.

Jewish Group Takes Issue With 'Veritas' on Germany

To the Editor:

As a subscriber to the magazine SOCIAL JUSTICE I attempt to follow its columns intelligently. Frequently I find much of interesting content.

In the issue of December 14th, I read with considerable interest the article "Hitler and Anti-Semitism," written by "Veritas." I found therein much which appeared to be contrary to the information which I possessed upon the subject. I therefore attempted to investigate carefully, because I believe that SOCIAL JUSTICE has no desire to convey to the public any erroneous information.

Reference is made to the devaluation of property and to Hitler's law for restitution of property which had been forfeited by mortgage foreclosure. The author says this law "became anti-Semitic by the very fact that 75 per cent of these foreign investors were Jews of Holland, Poland, etc., who had taken advantage of the mark's devaluation to grab whatever they could at real bargains."

Stinnes and Inflation

A learned scholar, Dr. Jacob Marcus, historian in a book entitled "The Rise and Destiny of the German Jew," gives the authorities to support the following statement:

"At one stage it seemed as if the inflation was about to be halted and the mark stabilized. At that moment, April 16-17, 1923, Hugo Stinnes, the great German post-war industrialist, bought 93,000 English pounds sterling and completely shattered the value of the mark. At the very time when the Nationalist papers which he and the interlocking Hugenberg Konzern controlled were accusing the Jews of financial malpractice, Hugo Stinnes himself, by preventing the mark from being stabilized, hurled the German people into the abyss of financial ruin. This one man controlled 4,554 mines, mills, factories, wharves, and other businesses, and had close contacts with 11 banks. His great fortune was built largely through the profits of the war and the German inflation."

"Veritas" also states that the anti-Semitism created by discovering the alleged Jewish influence in devaluation was responsible for the "persecutions which started all over Germany, and that the government, responsive to such uproar of popular sentiment, started to fire physicians of Jewish race from hospitals, confiscated assets of Jewish corporations, and even went so far as to suspend Jewish brokers from the German Exchange, where 75 per cent of the membership was of the Jewish race."

Blame Nazi Prejudice

In all honesty, is this not confusing cause with effect? Can anyone read Hitler's "Mein Kampf" or study the addresses of Goebbels, Rosenberg, Goering, Streicher and Frick, and believe that the German populace incited the government to anti-Semitic measure, or is it not rather evident that the Nazi party then and the Nazi party now is engaged in an unceasing incitement of the German people against the German Jew.

The author "Veritas" refers to the Bleichroeders, the Rothschilds and the Ephrussis, the big Jewish bankers who are unmolested by the German chancellor. It would be interesting to advise the author that Gerson Bleichroeder died in 1893. As the trusted adviser of Bismarck, it was he who in 1871 was the German expert to determine the reparations payments which France later had to pay to the Reich. The descendants of Bleichsroeder have long since ceased to be Jews. People familiar with the banking house of Rothschild know that though it started in Germany, it has maintained its real influence and power in England and France, and is not by any means a highly important financial factor in the Reich.

Incidentally, however, it is well to know that during the Napoleonic wars and later, they supplied the moneys to European government for the reconstruction era. They encouraged the people to purchase government bonds, thus opening new sources of credit to the various states and enabling such states to finance themselves adequately without resort to radical means. They are accredited on this account with having rendered a distinct contribution to the government finance.

International Bankers

The author likewise states that 75 per cent of the international bankers are Jewish. It is important for the author and others to know that of all foreign loans outstanding on March 6, 1935, J. P. Morgan floated 19.87 per cent; the National City Company, 11.71 per cent; Dillon Read, 11.44; Chase, Harris, Forbes, 8.45; Guaranty Company, 6.18; Bancamerica-Blair, 6.18; Lee Higginson, 4.23 per cent; and the highest Jewish house is Kuhn-Loeb, with 2.88 per cent. The New York Stock Exchange data is open to the public. It has 1,375 members, of which 252 or 18 per cent are Jews. The Exchange lists 637 firms of which 55 are Jews. These figures were computed by the New York brokerage firm of Bernard Winkler and Company.

Believing in the sincerity of purpose which motivates SOCIAL JUSTICE, it is my conviction that you will be quick to check into the accuracy of these statements and to present more accurately the whole situation in order that the many Jewish readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE may entertain no misconceptions.

—Richard E. Gustadt, Director
Anti-Defamation League.

Chicago, Ill.

'Inside Story' of the Strikes

(Continued from Page 12)

a right," was presented for his consideration. It was admitted that industry had wronged labor throughout the years. It was pointed out that labor had no right to wrong industry in these latter days. The exploitation practiced by the stockholders cannot validate an exploitation proposed by John L. Lewis and his apostles of dissension.

"Your men are working for the Ford Motor Company, for General Motors, for Chrysler. Have you and your fellow-laborers as much executive ability as' Mr. Sorensen and Mr. Martin, and above all, Mr. Henry Ford? Have you the training and scientific knowledge, the engineering ability and the executive genius of Knudsen of General Motors, of Chrysler and Keller, both of Chrysler, or Klinger of Pontiac?

"You and your fellow laborers have worked for these men, who, outside of the Ford family, are only the executives and not the owners of these industries. **Now you want them to work for you!** Aren't you intelligent enough to see that they will resign and, if necessary, give you the keys to the factories? Then you will find yourself in the position of assembling all the Chrysler laborers, and then permitting them to vote for a president, and a chairman of the board of directors. The same thing will be done at the Ford plant and the General Motors plants. What kind of a president will these uneducated, untrained and misguided workers elect? If you won't permit them to elect a president, then Mr. Lewis will appoint one who will simply **Russianize** the American wage scale and reduce you to the same level existing in Moscow."

"Well, I prefer Moscow to Detroit! There are no men out of work in Moscow," said my agitated interviewer.

He was totally nonplussed when the writer replied:

"**And there are no men out of work in Sing Sing!**"

For the benefit of the readers of this editorial, I wish to remark that the interviewer was a Catholic and thinks he is still one, although he entertains many fallacious heresies relative to the confiscation of factories and industries.

Before striking a period, let it be remarked once more that if industry has formerly confiscated the rightful wages due to labor, there is no plan of sane ethics which will permit labor now to confiscate either the right to management or the factories themselves.

The French Revolution was occasioned by the excesses of the Bourbons. But who will defend the excesses of the Revolutionists?

The strikes are results of capitalistic abuses.

Who wants to defend the excesses now being advocated by John L. Lewis and his disciples of destruction?

Soil Benefits To Include "Windfall"

Ickes Paints Matanuska in Glowing Hues

Harold L. Ickes, New Deal politico-visionary, and otherwise Secretary of the Interior, says in his annual report:

"The Matanuska colonization project, under the direct supervision of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, during the second summer just passed has demonstrated that it is solidly established. The ultimate effect of this

—*Wide World.*

Harold L. Ickes

development upon the economy, conditions of living, and population of the Territory, cannot be overestimated."

This roseate picture, by a man who has not been there, is the very antithesis of the report on Matanuska just brought back from Alaska by an investigating committee composed of Senators Thomas, Frazier and Shipstead.

The three senators are unanimous in describing the Valley project as a complete and costly flop. Thomas says the project is costing the government at the rate of $14,000 for each family. (The original New Deal estimate was $3,500.) He reports furthermore that when government help is withdrawn the experiment will collapse.

Farm "Lesson" Seen in Drouth and Crop Curb

From the Progressive Miner

Millions of farmers will not soon forget a drouth that they believe was a lesson to both Secretary Wallace and themselves for a violation of the laws of nature.

The drouth was indeed a good lesson in efficient crop reduction and waste, and Wallace should not complain if, in connection with his attempt to control and half starve the people in order to make America safe for regimentation, the Creator should retaliate by scourging crops through an act of nature.

America can never hope to become prosperous by a restricted production of any commodity. On the contrary, there must be a complete elimination of such uneconomic schemes. What we need is a balanced distribution of the abundant wealth of this nation instead of a balanced poverty in the interest of usurers.

Farmers Paid Percentage of Subsidy Fund

Despite general belief that soil conservation benefits will be disbursed wholly out of new funds, farmers themselves have paid about two dollars out of every five they will receive.

In other words, every hundred dollars the farmer will get represents 40 per cent of his own money.

Proof of this is the fact that the $200-million in "windfall" taxes, which the government will concededly include in the $500-million crop benefit fund, was taken out of the farmers' pockets by food processors while the constitutionality of the AAA was being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The validity of the "windfall" tax was upheld in a decision by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell in the United States District Court at Indianapolis on December 10 last.

This is reported to be the first such ruling on the highly controversial tax measure, passed in the closing session of the 74th Congress. It will be remembered that the supreme court on January 6, 1936, had declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, thereby invalidating the processing taxes assessed on farmers by millers, packers and other processors and then paid into the United States treasury.

During the period between the filing of the suit and the decision by the high tribunal, those taxes had been impounded, pending the verdict.

Packers Test Tax

The Department of Agriculture estimated last February that more than $200-million was impounded during the AAA litigation. The government maintained that these funds should revert to the Treasury, and Congress, in the passage of Title 3 of the Revenue Act of 1936, levied a tax against 80 per cent of such sums held or returned to processors.

This "windfall" tax law was challenged by Kingan and Company, Indianapolis meat packers, and 90 other processors, on the ground that it was actually a "recapture" measure. The Indianapolis court decision referred to Kingan and Company only but the ruling likewise affected the other litigants.

As a result of the decision, 80 per cent of the $200-million is expected to enrich the revenues of the federal government during the present fiscal year.

Who paid these taxes originally—the processors, the consumers or the farmers?

The answer is not the processors, for they, of course, pass them on.

Farmers Paid It

The general belief of the public has been that the consumer paid the tax in higher prices. This also is not true. The consumer did pay higher prices, but that was due to the crop shortage created by the adjustment act.

The truth is the tax had already been paid by the farmer. When processors purchased farm products they simply deducted the assessment from the price paid to the farmer.

Only a part of this levy came back to the farmer in the form of AAA benefits. On the other hand, the consumer was not reimbursed in any way for higher food costs.

Congress passed the Soil Conservation Act as a substitute for the illegal AAA. It provides for further control of production and more benefits to farmers—but now the funds must come out of the United States treasury.

Judge Upholds Law

Included in the $500-million SCA appropriation is 80 per cent of the "windfall" tax money. Therefore, the farmer will still pay about two-fifths of the "benefits" to be disbursed by the government, just as he did under the old AAA.

Judge Baltzell of Indianapolis "assumed" that the money collected under the "windfall" measure was not to be allocated for any specific purpose, but instead was to go into general funds of the treasury. Such a ruling was, of course, anticipated by the New Deal when the Soil Conservation Act was written. It was loop-holed so as not to indicate any intention on the part of congress that the tax would provide part of the $500-million.

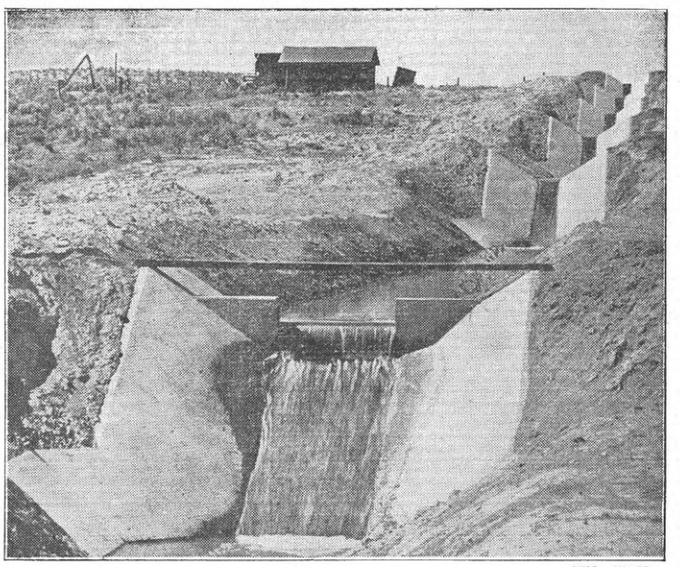
1936 Farm Exports Lowest in 40 Years

1936 was the worst year for agriculture since 1896, from the standpoint of exports to foreign nations.

Virtually every farm commodity suffered a decline in trade with other nations while imports to our shores of the same products showed substantial increases.

Exports of unmanufactured cotton decreased from 620,244,000 pounds (in November, 1935) to 378,815,000 (in November, 1936). Tobacco, meat, fruits, wheat and other important farm products also fell off.

Water Canal Reclaims Arid Soil



—*Wide World.*

A view of the Vale Federal Reclamation project in Eastern Oregon, showing the temporary tarpaper house of a settler. The canal on the right, which will supply him with water, was extended into the section last year. A year from now the settler will have an irrigated farm and a permanent home where now only sage brush grows.

FARM FANFARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last census taken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows little change in the farm population of the country . . . Number of persons living on farms January 1, 1936, was estimated by the bureau at 31,809,000 as compared to 31,801,000 the year before . . . Farm population only slightly greater than in 1920, and somewhat less than in 1910 . . . Births on farms in 1935 estimated at 727,000, and deaths at 333,000.

Decrease in population, despite births over deaths, due to migration of persons away from farms in depression years, says the bureau . . . Number of persons leaving farms are estimated at 1,211,000 . . . About 825,000 moved to farms from towns and cities.

ROME, ITALY—Threat of war makes foreign nations conscious of the small supplies of wheat they are carrying . . . As result, Italy has stepped forward as a big purchaser of the grain in Argentina, Australia and Canada . . . Great Britain is another active buyer . . . Reduced reserves in producing countries, together with increased demands, boost prices to the highest since 1933 . . . United States has none to sell due to drouth and AAA curtailment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six hundred employes of AAA are discharged, bringing total staff down to 3,400 . . . Staff formerly numbered about 6,600 just before the AAA was voided by the Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Burley tobacco producers estimate their income for the year 1936 at about $100,000,000 as prices soar to highest since 1928 and demand increases on forty-odd markets in the Blue Grass state . . . Burley is the backbone of the cigarette industry and is the chief tobacco used in pipe mixtures.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sharp curtailment of relief activities is begun by WPA and Resettlement Administration in the drouth areas . . . Officials "hope" to hold to 300,000 the number of families carried through the winter . . . This would be less than half the total aided heretofore by the two agencies . . . The serious situation is calculated to be a crude awakening to many farmers who voted for the New Deal in November.

Capital and Labor--Hostile as Ever

THE CAUSE -- *Profits For a Few Employers*

While laborers lucky enough to have employment in the last three years had to be satisfied with a bare subsistence wage, the owners of industry counted their profits in millions of dollars.

This is the finding of the Monthly Business Survey, published by the American Federation of Labor, in a recent article which shows how far we are removed from the "more abundant life."

Here is how the survey reported wages in several industries:

In tobacco and cigarette factories almost no one received more than 72 cents an hour. In 1933, 60 per cent of the employes received from 20 to 36 cents an hour. This increased somewhat in 1935, when 61.5 per cent of the workers were paid from 28 to 44 cents an hour. At the same time, six large manufacturers paid out millions in radio and other forms of advertising, and increased their net profits from $59,780,000 to $72,000,000.

Four out of five paper box workers received less than 70 cents an hour in 1935, despite wage increases of 10 to 15 cents an hour over 1933. Meanwhile, the profits of six leading paper box manufacturers jumped from $100,000 to $2,600,000.

More than half of the total automobile workers in the country were paid less than 75 cents an hour for back-breaking toil that demanded a machine-like precision and speed. While auto plant laborers received from 5 to 20 cents an hour increase in the last few years, 13 leading manufacturers expanded their own "take" from $78,800,000 in 1933 to $195,600,000 in 1935, and to an estimated $300,000,000 in 1936.

The same story is revealed in steel. Three-fourths of the country's 400,000 steel workers received less than 75 cents an hour in 1935. There was a small increase of a few cents an hour for the lowest paid brackets but, between 1933 and 1935, 22 companies turned a deficit of $67,950,000 into a profit of $44,940,000.

There was no appreciable change in steel wages in 1936 despite an armament market in Europe that boosted the profits of manufacturers 200 per cent.

It is almost incredible that big business leaders could have been so stupid in the last generation and still survive.

Why have they not bestirred themselves from their smug indifference toward labor's problems? How, in logic, can they stubbornly refuse to discern the smouldering resentment in the bosoms of organized workmen? How can they be so blind as not to see that they stand to lose the most in a period of revolt?

THE RESULT -- *Strikes Halt Vital Production*

The end of 1936 witnessed 75,000 idle workers in 11 major strikes, and thousands more in some 300 minor strikes.

The most serious strike spectre that haunts industry as the new year begins is the threatened tie-up of the motor industry by John L. Lewis C. I. O. unions. Between 150,000 and 200,000 are reported ready to answer the labor chief's strike call in the principal auto plants.

Since the auto unions are strongly organized, it is held likely that the number may exceed 400,000 as the strike spreads to all major plants. An initial walk-out of 135,000 men in General Motors factories will begin the shutdown parade, according to reports.

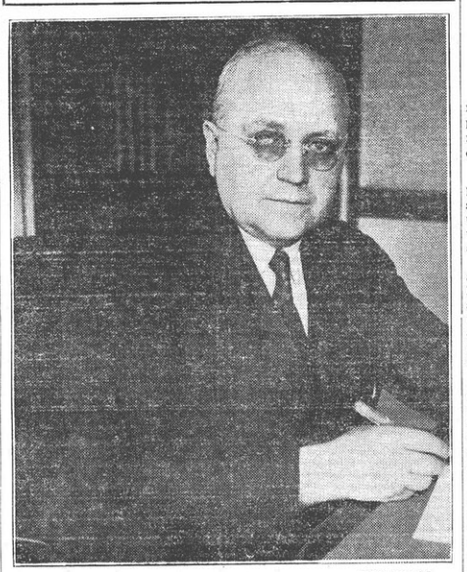
Despite announcements from the west coast that the ship strike, the most serious tie-up of the last year, is approaching a settlement, hostilities still continue.

Meantime, the strike of glass workers continues to spread from plant to plant. Starting in the factories of the Pittsburgh Glass Co., the walk-out now embraces the four major plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. at Ottawa, Ill.; Toledo, Ohio; Shreveport, La., and Charleston, W. Va.

At least 50,000 are idle in the maritime strike, about 15,000 in the glass conflict, nearly 5,000 at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. in Detroit, approximately 4,000 in the Sun Ship Building yards, and some 1,700 in the J. I. Case Co. walk-out.

These, together with strikes in the plants of the Aluminum Company of America and the Fisher Body Co., comprise the major part of industrial labor disputes.

11,000,000 Jobs Needed



—Wide World.

Harold G. Moulton, noted economist of the Brookings Institution, who recently declared that the additional employment of 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 was needed to put the United States on a standard of prosperity.

Coast Strike Pact Is Seen To Be Remote

Despite optimistic statements from negotiators, who continue to plod on with their peacemaking, the maritime strike is still in a state of deadlock.

Early congressional action appears now as the only solution as spokesmen for both the strikers and the ship operators concede privately that they hold virtually no hope for a settlement in the near future.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, is reported to have thrown up his hands in despair and to have told Secretary Perkins that he was unable to find any common grounds on which to bring the hostile sides to an understanding.

Ship owners precipitated the strike about three months ago when they threatened to abolish the union-supervised "hiring halls" and to restore abominable work conditions in existence prior to the wage contracts of 1934.

The principal demand of the longshoremen is that employers recommit themselves to the expired wage agreement of 1934. Strikers want to retain the six-hour day, which increased employment and the earnings of workers, and they demand that "hiring halls" be not abolished. The "hiring halls," job agencies supervised by the unions, have proved useful as obstacles to discrimination by large ship owners.

Security Fund May Spur Extravagance

Money in the Social Security reserve fund can be made the subject of "extravagance and wasteful spending" by the federal government without very much risk of criticism, "inasmuch as it is not money raised in the usual way by taxes," according to John C. Bills, Detroit attorney, who has made a thorough study of the security act. Because a part of the reserve will be invested in state and city bonds, there will also be an incentive for rash local spending, he says, and the debts of states and municipalities "will be placed in a quarter that can be handled politically."

. . . Labor Highlights . . .

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joint strike of more than 1,000,000 coal and steel workers threatens as U. S. Steel company goes on "trial" before national labor board and John L. Lewis calls for union funds to "meet any emergency" in forthcoming wage conference with bituminous coal operators.

AUSTIN, TEX.—U. S. Department of Labor field agents report wages of unskilled hands in Texas garment factories average less than 22 cents an hour, while skilled needlewomen doing homework are even worse off—getting 14 cents an hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Plans of Communist Internationale Congress in Moscow four months ago to help agitate present ship strike are disclosed . . . Sam Darcy, American delegate to the red convention, is revealed as having predicted strike at that time with the statement: "American Communists hope to have the co-operation of dock workers of other countries so as to make the forthcoming strike an effective blow at the bourgeoise."

DETROIT, MICH. — Increased wages, with a minimum of 65 cents an hour for women and 75 cents for men, demanded by "stay-in" strikers at the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corp. plant . . . Present minimum is 39 cents for women and 50 for men.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Trade Commission reports it has received more than 150 complaints charging violations of Robinson-Patman ("chain-store") Act . . . Reveals Montgomery Ward and Co., object of one complaint, is the subject of a public hearing before FTC examiners in Chicago . . . Other firms charged with alleged violations include the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.; the Shefford Cheese Co.; Bird and Son., East Walpole, Mass.; Bourjois, Inc., New York, and their subsidiaries, Bourjois Sales Corp., and Barbara Gould Sales Corp., Richard Hudnut, New York, and its subsidiaries, Richard Hudnut Sales Corp., and Coty, Inc., of New York, and Maryland, California and New Jersey corporations of the latter firm.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government orders the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. to cease "various practices held to be in violation' 'of the Packers and Stockyards Act . . . Company is charged with "deceptive and unfair practices" by allowing an employe, in the guise of a "broker," to accept commissions for purchases from packers . . . C. J. Noell, the employe, is represented as collecting "1, 2 and 3 per cent commissions" and then turning these commissions over to the company, "deducting only enough to pay his salary and the expenses of his office."

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Henry L. Nunn, president of Nunn-Bush shoe company, which for more than a year has been paying its laborers on an annual wage basis, says much of the ill will in industry is due to selfishness of employers, adding:

"I have attended many conferences of business men where the attitude was not one of wanting to be fair. Too often business men have lawyers at their sides to advise them on what they can get; not what is fair for them to get."

The Social Justice Laurel Wreath

Is Awarded to - Dr. Edward Bausch

BECAUSE he has rejected large foreign orders for military optical instruments which his firm manufactures.

BECAUSE the Bausch and Lomb Company, of Rochester, New York, turned down this business on the ground that the instruments might conceivably be used against the United States in the event of another war.

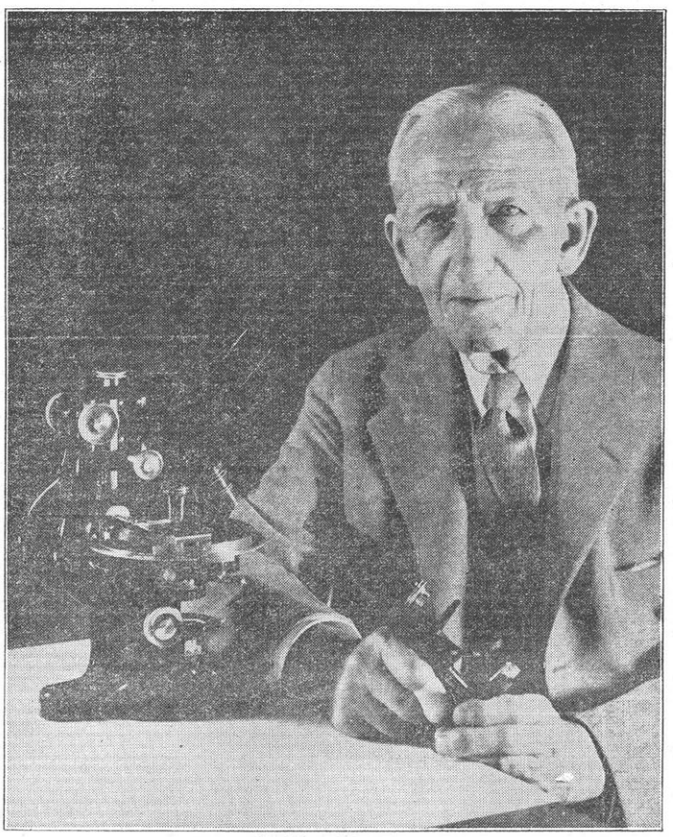
Because he declared this to be a permanent policy of his company.

BECAUSE, in rejecting foreign orders, he sacrificed in the name of patriotism a war business that would have exceeded $1,500,000.

BECAUSE, in declaring his company's policy, a spokesman for Dr. Bausch said: "They are not prepared for war over there, and if we refuse to help them prepare, it puts it off just that much."

BECAUSE Dr. Bausch, who is 82 years old, has set a salutary example for other American firms, engaged in the making of war paraphernalia, to follow.

AND, FINALLY, BECAUSE he was a co-worker with Thomas Edison, is an inventor of great renown, and recently received from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers its coveted annual medal for "inventions and improvements of great merit in the technical and public sense."



Dr. Edward Bausch

"Wreath" Awarded on Basis of Salutary Public Service

Dr. Edward Bausch is the second person to be awarded the SOCIAL JUSTICE "Laurel Wreath," significant of an outstanding contribution to the social, industrial or political life of the country.

Last week we honored Henry L. Nunn, Milwaukee shoe manufacturer, for the high work standards maintained in his factory.

From time to time the "Wreath" will be presented to other outstanding individuals in conformance with the policy of SOCIAL JUSTICE to publicize the worthy as well as the unworthy on the national scene.

In singling out Dr. Bausch for recognition, SOCIAL JUSTICE believes his sentiments in refusing large orders of military optical instruments to the war-girding nations of Europe merit the heartiest commendation. The Bausch and Lomb firm built up a large business in this material during the last war. Out of patriotism to his country, Dr. Bausch chooses to ignore the opportunity which is here again, rejecting orders offered by England and France for shipments of range-finders, periscopes, gun-sights, binoculars, and artillery fire-control instruments.

Business from these two nations would have exceeded $1,500,000. Various smaller countries, seeking to make contracts, also have been refused.

Though 82 years old, Dr. Bausch manifests a briskness and vigor about his work that belies his age. Founder and chairman of his firm, he is a former Cornell oarsman and football player of the early '70's.

Jackson's Words Warn of Perils Facing United States Today

One hundred years ago Andrew Jackson completed his final term in office. On January 8, the nation celebrated its annual Jackson Day, and President Roosevelt, who a year ago compared his own administration to Jackson's, had begun his second term.

SOCIAL JUSTICE commemorates "Old Hickory" by reprinting herewith some memorable comments during his eight years in the White House. His words hold prophetic warning of dangers facing the nation today as in his own time.

In the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safekeeping should be given to executive agents.

The duty of the legislature to define by clear and positive enactments, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the executive to superintend springs out of a policy analogous to that which enjoins upon all the branches of the Federal government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted.

The same rule of action should make the president ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority which can be regulated by Congress.

* * *

Peril in Public Debt

The experience of other nations admonishes us to hasten the extinguishment of the public debt. No political maxim is better established than that which tells us that the improvident expenditure of money is the parent of profligacy, and that no people can hope to perpetuate their liberties who long acquiesce in a policy which taxes them for objects not necessary to the legitimate and real wants of their government.

The progress of an expansion, or rather a depreciation, of the currency by excessive bank issues is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market.

* * *

Labor Unwitting Victim

Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing.

It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood, and is made to contribute to his advantage. It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that the wages rise and gradually reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the products of their labor.

* * *

Battler for States Rights

My experience in public concerns and the observation of a life somewhat advanced confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our state governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination.

In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the states, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfill the purposes of its creation.

To suppose that because our government has been instituted for the benefit of the people it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good is an error into which even honest minds are too apt to fall.

No good motive can be assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted authorities, while those for whose benefit it is to be exercised have not conferred it and may not be willing to confer it.